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ARMENIA ACTS AS A BULWARK BETWEEN TURKS AND SOVIETS

Allies Declared to Be Assisting
Armenia Against Bolshevik and
Kemalist Schemes—Georgia
May Join the Armenians

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Although no English treaty exists between Georgia and Armenia, the interests of the two states are so bound together that, if necessity arises, Georgia will certainly help Armenia in her struggle against the Nationalist Turks, so the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed in authoritative Georgian quarters. Contrary to recent reports, the Turks have not yet invaded Georgia, but they are advancing along the frontier of Georgia in their attack on Armenia. This has caused Georgia to present an ultimatum to the Kemalists, stating that infringement of the Georgian frontier will constitute an act of war.

Up to the present, it is stated, there has been nothing more serious than frontier skirmishes between the Georgian and Turkish troops, but it is felt that the Kemalists are planning an advance in that direction will, it is stated, take place when the Nationalist Turks feel themselves strong enough to undertake the campaign. Georgia has a well-organized army, it was stated, which she will not hesitate to use should the situation in Armenia demand it, for it is of vital interest to Georgia that Armenia should be able to prevent a junction of the Kemalists and the Bolsheviks.

Kemalists Favor Bolsheviks

The Nationalist Turks, headed by Kemal Pasha, with governments headquarters at Ankara in Anatolia, have openly declared in favor of Bolshevism, the informant stated.

Mustapha Kemal's hope in making this declaration is said to be to obtain help of the Bolsheviks in Azerbaijan and Russia, but, as Bolshevism is definitely opposed to Muhammadanism, it was stated that the Turks, when their object is attained—will at once repudiate Bolshevism. This is well-known to the Bolsheviks, it was said, but they are willing to make the experiment in the hope of obtaining a corridor through Armenia into Mesopotamia.

The Allies, it was stated, cannot afford to stand by and watch the consummation of the Kemal and Bolshevik schemes. A Bolshevik emissary, named Voznessensky, with a considerable fund of gold, is stated to have made his headquarters at Ankara. A conference is now taking place at Tiflis to decide what help shall be afforded to Armenia by Georgia. It will be too late, it was stated, to consider what action to take when the Turks and the Bolsheviks have joined forces.

Armenian Preparations

In Armenian headquarters, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that large concentrations of Armenian troops are taking place at Kars under the command of General Silghian, a Turkish general who distinguished himself in the wars between Armenia and Turkey in 1918. He has under his command about 35,000 regular and 15,000 volunteer troops, and is advancing along the Kars-Erzurum railway.

As a result of the Armenian offensive that commenced last week, the important town and railway station of Baghbad and Novo Selin have been taken. All the Armenian region south of the Aras River has been evacuated by orders of the Armenian General Staff, which means that the population, amounting to 100,000 persons, have been compelled to leave their houses and recently gathered crops and retire to the already overcrowded towns of Alexandropol and Erivan.

It is stated that, up to the present, no serious move has been made by the Bolsheviks in the northern districts of Zangezur and Karabagh, but the Bolshevik Tartar forces of Azerbaijan are constantly attacking the Deljan pass, which is the key to the situation in northeast Armenia, and controls the main road to Erivan. This of course demobilizes a large Armenian force that otherwise could be used against the Turks.

British Assistance Given

It is further stated that it has been proposed by the Allies to organize three new Turkish divisions in Constantinople under European officers to fight against the Nationalist rebels in Anatolia. This scheme is looked upon with disfavor by Armenia, as it is felt that the same difficulty would be experienced in dislodging the victorious troops of either party.

The British naval forces in the Black Sea have supplied Armenia with 1000 tons of oil in an endeavor to assist their railway transport—which runs on oil, and there is a great shortage throughout the country. Colonel Stokes, the British high commissioner in Transcaucasia, has gone to Kars. It is stated, with a view to giving military advice to the Armenian Government. This has given great encouragement to the Armenian troops. Volunteers, it was stated, were flocking to the colors. A feeling of optimism prevails in official circles in the ability of Armenia to withstand the present Turkish invasion.

GERMANY RECEIVES NOTE ON AEROPLANES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—Much excitement was occasioned here today by a report that the Inter-Allied Air Commission had called on the German Government to abandon all air services in Germany, and between Germany and other countries. The facts do not bear so sensational an interpretation. The allied commission, however, informed the German Government yesterday that over 100 war aeroplanes, which, instead of being destroyed, as the Peace Treaty directed, had been sold by the government to various German air companies, must no longer be used for international services.

The threat was added that, unless the government abandoned all these international air services, the commission would forbid air traffic inside Germany also. The German cabinet today sent a note to the inter-allied commission protesting against its intervention, but agreeing, pending a definite settlement of the issue involved, to abandon all air services hitherto carried on between Germany, Holland, Denmark, and other countries.

PRINCE PAUL SEEKS CALL FROM PEOPLE

Son of Former King Constantine
of Greece States Conditions on
Which He Would Accept
the Proffered Throne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
GENEVA, Switzerland (Sunday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Greek Minister at Bern, acting on behalf of the Greek Government, on Saturday notified Prince Paul, who is living with his father, the former King Constantine, at the Hotel National, Lucerne, that he was regarded as called upon to occupy the throne of Greece, but that the government desired first to know that his right was recognized by his father and elder brother, Prince George.

On receipt of this communication, a conference of all parties interested was held in the hotel salon, and after two hours' debate, Prince Paul's reply was handed to the Greek legation by George Streit, former Foreign Minister to the Constantinian Government.

In reply, it is stated, the Prince declared he did not share the point of view of the Greek Government that he was called to ascend the throne. Neither his father nor his brother renounced their rights, but had left Greece in obedience to supreme patriotic duty. The final decision he states, belonged to the Greek people, and it was to the free expression of their desires that they should all submit. He would only consent to ascend the throne when the Greek people had signified that they did not desire a return of his august father, and that they excluded the heir, Prince George, from right of succession.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AS UNIVERSITY RECTOR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
EDINBURGH, Scotland (Sunday)—The poll in the first contested election since the pre-war days for the Lord Rector of Edinburgh University took place today. The candidates were Mr. Lloyd George, the Prime Minister, as Coalition candidate, and Prof. Gilbert Murray of Oxford as Independent Liberal.

The result, declared on Saturday, was Mr. Lloyd George, 1764; Professor Murray, 509; majority, 1255.

The Premier thus succeeds Earl Beatty.

The principal of the university, Sir James Alfred Ewing, in announcing the poll, said: "I think you have elected a very good Lord Rector."

SOCIALISTS WIN SKIRMISH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MT. VERNON, New York—The Socialist Party, through its counsel, J. Henry Esser, has won the first skirmish in its battle to establish the right to hold open air meetings here. A temporary injunction restraining the city authorities and the police from interfering with the meetings was granted on Friday by J. Anderson Young, Supreme Court Justice.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL SAILS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
SOUTHAMPTON, England (Sunday)—Prince Arthur of Connaught, Governor-General of South Africa, accompanied by Princess Arthur and their son, sailed from Southampton on Friday afternoon for the Cape on the steamer Kinfans Castle.

MOBILIZATION FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

War Department Plan Calls for
Organization of 2,000,000
Men, Divided Into Six Field
Armies—World War Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department announces a plan for the immediate and complete mobilization for the national defense which calls for a first mobilization of 2,000,000 men organized into six field armies.

The National Defense Act, as amended by Congress in June, really contains a mandate on which the War Department's action in preparing for the general defense must be based, it is asserted.

"The various sections of the act assume to provide the means for accomplishing the result 'necessary to form the basis for a complete and immediate mobilization for the national defense.'"

"These sections, it will be observed, when carefully studied, provide three great divisions of the peace establishment of the Army of the United States, namely: the regular army, the national guard and the organized reserves. It places on the War Department the specific duty of formulating regulations and plans for accomplishing an organization which will achieve the mission of providing for national defense."

Elements to Be Provided for
"Immediate and complete mobilization is a large undertaking. A reasonable interpretation of the provision might be stated as follows: 'Such mobilization and organization of personnel and matériel as to successfully thwart any attempts of the most powerful adversary, who, according to the political situation of the world, might become our enemy in time of war.'"

"The conclusions of the War Department are based upon an estimate of what certain enemies might be able to accomplish at definite periods after hostilities have been declared, and our plans for meeting successfully such attempts are the basis for the preparation of our mobilization plans."

"Our peace establishment should form the basis for the first phase of mobilization," it is asserted, and elements to be provided for, in the order of their importance, are mentioned as: "A—Trained commanders for the larger units."

"B—The principal staff officers for the larger combat units."

"C—Commanders and staff officers for all subordinate units."

"D—Officers for taking charge of corps areas and undertaking organization and training of the second and subsequent mobilizations."

"E—Reserve equipment and supplies, and an organization for mobilizing the industries of the country according to plans previously prepared to supply the field forces with all manner of necessities before the reserve supplies are exhausted."

Lesson of the World War
"The absence of mobilization plans and the lack of any organization in the army of the United States above that of the regiment, made our mobilization for the world war slow and cumbersome. At the end of 60 days we had accomplished nothing. It took us all of 15 months to prepare our divisions to meet an organized enemy; it took us longer than that to prepare corps and field armies. The circumstances of the world war and such that while this was a handicap, the delay was not fatal. Had, however, the sea been open to the enemy and no allied armies between the enemy and ourselves, the conditions would have been far different and armies of considerable size could have been landed on our shores inside of 60 days after declaration of war, say June 1, 1918. It was nearly six months after declaration of war before our centralization order was issued to begin to take effect. It was to avoid a similar condition that Congress has authorized more adequate preparation and it is now the province of the War Department to enter into the preparation of plans to produce the best possible defense with the means made available."

Instructions have already been sent to corps area commanders, outlining to each of them the problem that he has to solve in connection with all possible preparation in time of peace for the first and subsequent mobilizations.

Eligible List of Commanders
"In order that we may carry out in time of war a complete and immediate mobilization as called for in the National Defense Act, we must provide in time of peace an eligible list of commanders and an eligible list of the important staff officers so trained that they shall be immediately available to take charge of this immediate and complete mobilization of the first phase. This first mobilization may be assumed to call for approximately 2,000,000 men, organized into six field armies with the proper number of corps, divisions and auxiliary troops. It also requires personnel to carry on in the corps areas for subsequent mobilizations."

"The schools must be developed to such an extent that they shall be able to produce at least the first three categories: that is, commanders of the larger units, general staff officers for the larger units, commanders of the subordinate units, down to and including regiments. Upon the general service schools rests the responsibility to produce those officers of the first two categories, and upon the special service schools, and perhaps partially on the general service schools, commanders and staff officers for subordinate units."

"The army, as the result of the war and reorganization, is in a shattered condition," it is said. "Officers are scarce, accommodations are poor, a great many new officers have to be taken in, and the old idea of the desire for detached service, which is a result of the past policy, has become a habit in the army. Officers are trying to get away from the command with troops, or service with troops. The policy of the War Department will be to encourage officers in a desire for service with troops."

Additional Rate
Advance Forecast
Present Earnings, It Is Indicated, Are Not Sufficient to Return Fixed Percentage to Roads Provided by the Present Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Further increases in railroad rates may be necessary to bring in the income required to meet the 6 per cent return which the railroads, under the Esch-Cummings Transportation Act, are allowed to earn on the properties, it was said at the Interstate Commerce Commission on Saturday.

Figures for the month of September show that the net operating income of the Class A, or principal railroads, so far as returns have been received, indicates a deficit of some \$30,000,000 under the requirements of the Esch-Cummings Bill. About 50 per cent of the mileage of these Class A railroads is reported upon. This mileage is included in 90 roads.

The net operating revenue of all the railroads for September is expected to be about \$80,000,000. The total operating revenue of the roads which reported was \$298,368,100, an increase of 23.18 per cent over the same month last year, but operating expenses increased 27.96 per cent for the same period.

Heavier traffic during the remainder of the year, and the decision in the cases of contested rates, may make a rather better showing later, but from present indications the net operating revenues will not pay the railroads 6 per cent on their capital investment, which they are permitted to earn under the transportation act.

The revenue figures for the period since the railroads left government operation on March 1 have been unsatisfactory. Until the end of the six months following their return to private hands, the government continued its war-time guarantee, and this, it has been shown, will cost the Treasury about \$600,000,000, in addition to the deficit of \$900,000,000 sustained under two years of government operation. The showing under private operation has been less satisfactory than under government operation, however, for the same guarantee was given in each instance, and the deficit was two-thirds as great in six months under private control as in two years under government control.

More than one-third of the states in this country have protested the increases in fares recently awarded under the transportation act, and any attempt to obtain further advances would probably precipitate widespread opposition. The railroad brotherhoods, who have opposed the Esch-Cummings Act consistently, and who contend that its repeal is the principal issue of the presidential campaign, have charged that the railroads were operated extravagantly during the six months following their return to private owners, and that a practical guarantee of 6 per cent return on capital investment will tend to promote wasteful operation.

EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT
HAS MANY CRITICS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
CAIRO, Egypt (Saturday)—Agitation against acceptance of the Milner agreement is increasing, and some of the extremist papers are indulging in personal attacks upon members of the delegation. A representative of Egyptians living in Paris arrived here on Wednesday evening to encourage the opposition. The Italian element is definitely opposing abolition of the capitulations, contending that the Egyptians, while fit to govern themselves, have not demonstrated any ability to govern others. It was stated Thursday evening that a parliamentary commission from Italy will visit Egypt to prepare a scheme for the protection of Italian interests in the event of the capitulations being abolished.

A federation of all the Italian societies in Egypt has voted for retention of the capitulations. The native press reports that a split has occurred among members of the Egyptian delegation in regard to the Milner agreement. The Zaghlulists, it is stated, are insisting on incorporation in the agreement of amendments suggested by them, while the party under Adly Vaghen Pasha is willing to accept the agreement in toto. It would, it is considered, be very regrettable if no way were found of healing the breach, as the division of opinion, which would result among Egyptians, would destroy any possibility of unanimity in the negotiations.

BRITAIN EXPLAINS RECENT DECISION

Reply to France Regarding Renunciation of Right to Confiscate German Property Improves Tone of Discussions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Sunday)—A better tone marks the discussion of the Franco-British difference. Paris has received the assurance of Earl Curzon, through the French chargé d'affaires, that the decision taken to abandon the British right of seizure of German goods was taken somewhat inadvertently. It is suggested that the whole affair is a mistake. The measure was adopted at the instigation of officials at the Ministry of Finance and Board of Trade, and, although formally sanctioned by members of the government, its importance was not realized.

Such an explanation is nevertheless received with skepticism in many quarters. There have been a number of similar mistakes and it cannot be denied that the present action fits in with the general British policy. However, it is clear that there is a desire to smooth over the trouble. The French, though angry, were careful in their communications with London to adopt a specially courteous tone, and the British have avoided the giving of further offense. Still it will be observed that the order exempting German goods from seizure will stand.

An Ironical Situation
The Quai d'Orsay does not hope, in the conversations now proceeding, to change anything, but it is anxious to make clear the danger of the Allies acting separately in respect of Germany. It is somewhat ironical that France should now be sustaining the thesis which England was insisting upon a few months ago at the time of the French march on Frankfurt.

The intimation that George Leygues, the Premier, may meet Mr. Lloyd George is made here, but there is no official confirmation. Nor is there confirmation of the suggested meeting of John Glottli, the Italian Premier, and Mr. Lloyd George, but in official circles there is considerable speculation about prospects of a new immediate conference of Allied premiers.

The only justification for these stories is that they correspond to the ideas of certain diplomats. While conversations respecting British action are proceeding, negotiations relative to reparations and the meeting with the Germans are being pursued. They have dragged on for at least two weeks and, although the definite reply of England is expected early this week, the outlook is not in favor of a settlement.

Brussels Technical Council
During the course of these long discussions, France and England have agreed to hold a technical conference at Brussels, almost at once, and to follow it with a conference of finance ministers and other delegates at Geneva, where the Germans will be heard. But the subsequent procedure remains in dispute.

At the Supreme Council, which will meet later, will the Germans be admitted? Will the Supreme Council fix the total amount of the German indemnity? So far, England has answered these questions in the affirmative and France in the negative. France considers that a final decision fixing the amount should be taken by the Reparations Commission and that the Supreme Council, in spite of its name, should only make recommendations and concern itself with methods of forcing payment.

SALE OF DIRIGIBLE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The "Gloria d'Italia" announces that the big dirigible "Roma," has been sold to the United States.

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FUME'S PLAN FOR LOAN FALLS THROUGH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Council of Ministers has refused to agree to a loan of 20,000,000 lire to Fiume. Mr. Desambri, Capt. Gabriel d'Annunzio's secretary, told the "Corriere della Sera" that Captain d'Annunzio had negotiated a loan of some million lire, but it fell through owing to the hostility from Rome.

PRIME MINISTER IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Hon. Arthur Meighen Declares Record of Government in Reconstruction Period Had Been Highly Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Premier, Hon. Arthur Meighen and the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, addressed crowded meetings here on Friday night. It is admitted on all sides that the speeches have strengthened the case of the government materially and that the visit was a great personal tribute to Mr. Meighen.

Mr. Meighen dealt with the sugar situation, including the recent interview with the refiners in Ottawa, after the sugar order had been issued by the Board of Commerce fixing the price to consumers at 21 cents per pound. He said: "I informed the refiners that it was clear to me that they could not make out a case. They said that they had a moral claim, but I said that they had no legal claim."

The allegation that the government had spent money for ship building, although unauthorized to do so, was foolish, the Premier declared. Even if the government wanted to do so, it could not, as the auditor-general, who is independent of the government and bound by oath of office, must audit every check and no one has impugned the honor or integrity of the auditor-general.

Questions of reconstruction and demobilization confronted the government after the war, said the Premier, and, while admitting that these matters had not been handled at all times with success, he said that the record of the government on everyone had been such as it had good reason to be proud of. After declaring that the government would consider any suggestions for further reestablishment of returned men at the next session of Parliament, he said that he was opposed to cash bonuses being granted, the Premier asserted that if there is any other way in which returned men could be helped to help themselves, particularly in case of hardship, he was willing to help them.

"I am one of those who firmly believe that returned men have first claim on the time of public men and the resources of us all."

Referring to the tariff question, he compared the tariff policies of Canada with those of Great Britain and other countries and said again that it must be either free trade or protection.

PLANS FOR COUNCIL ON ADRIATIC AFFAIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—It is officially announced that the delegation to discuss the Adriatic problem, which will meet in the middle of November, will be composed of Count Sforza, the Foreign Minister, John Glottli, the Premier, and Mr. Bonomi, Minister of War, for Italy, and Dr. Milenko Vesnich, Premier, Dr. Anthony Trumbitch, Foreign Minister, and Mr. Stoyonovitch, for Yugoslavia.

SITUATION ON EVE
OF UNITED STATES
GENERAL ELECTION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The zero hour in the 1920 presidential race is fast approaching. For practical purposes, the active work of the campaign closed on Saturday night, when the rival orators concluded their appeals to the American electorate. Between now and tomorrow night nothing is expected to develop that will change the trend and tendencies of the campaign, and all that really remains is to get the verdict of the Nation's voters.

As was to be expected, the managers of both parties signified the conclusion of the campaign with optimistic statements of their hopes and their expectations. Senator Warren G. Harding, the Republican candidate, has entrusted his destiny to the American electorate, and optimism ran strong among the inner group at his home in Marion, Ohio.

Gov. James Middleton Cox, the Democratic candidate, is also sure that the verdict of the people will be in his favor. Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, vies with George White, chairman of the Democratic National Committee in his claims. But all this is as it always has been.

Trend to Republicans

On the eve of the balloting it looks as if the campaign had ended in very much the way it began, that is with a strong current running in favor of the Republican Party. Observers of the campaign were convinced throughout that Governor Cox was fighting a forlorn hope, and although he made inroads into the Republican strength in the last few weeks of the campaign, impartial observers believe that these inroads were by no means enough to place him in the White House.

Where Real Battle Lies

From the speculative standpoint the immediate interest of the campaign does not center round the fight on the national ticket, which is not believed to be anything like close. The real battle is in other fields, particularly in the contests for the United States Senate and the various picturesque and important contests which are being conducted in various parts of the country for state offices. The Senate situation is too uncertain to be comfortable for either side, but on the whole it looks as if the Republicans will keep their slender control of the Senate, though they cannot hope to increase it materially. The House of Representatives is regarded as safely Republican and the existing majority of over 40 is liable to be increased because of the credited strength of the national ticket.

Groups for Examination

There is, of course, no hard and fast division, except perhaps in the case of the Democratic "Solid South," but for close range examination the following grouping will suffice:

No. 1—The New England states and Atlantic coast states of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

No. 2—The central states, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

No. 3—The border states, Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky.

No. 4—States south of the Mason and Dixon Line.

No. 5—Western and northwestern states, including Inter-Mountain States from Wisconsin to Utah.

No. 6—Pacific slope states.

At the moment the outstanding feature of the situation along the Atlantic seaboard is the bitter senatorial contests in New York, New Hampshire, and Connecticut. Of the three contests the closest fight is in Connecticut, where Frank B. Brandegee (R.), one of the Treaty "irreconcilables," is trailing far behind the ticket, with only a doubtful margin of safety. George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, is also hard pressed, but the ticket will carry him safely over, it is believed. In New York, Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), is expected to win despite recent inroads made in that state by Governor Cox. All three of these sen-

ators were vigorously opposed by the American Federation of Labor and by the organized woman suffragists.

So far as the national ticket is concerned this entire region is regarded as safe for the Republicans and the indications are that one of the states, Pennsylvania, will cast for Senator Harding the largest majority ever recorded for a Presidential candidate. The Republican majority in Pennsylvania is now estimated at 700,000.

Ohio and Indiana Pivotal

In the central states, Ohio and Indiana are regarded as pivotal. It was Ohio that gave President Wilson his necessary majority in 1916 and it was the pivotal character of the State that in a measure caused both parties to select their presidential candidates from that State. The indications now are that superior organization has given the Republicans a considerable margin of safety in both states. The feature of the fight is really the Indiana senatorship struggle. A great battle was staged between Senator James E. Watson (R.), and Thomas Taggart (D.), two of the most picturesque campaigners in the middle west. Senator Watson is a stand-patter and a stalwart and a close associate of Senator Boies Penrose (R.), of Pennsylvania. He was forced to fight the battle of his career and as the curtain is about to fall the reports indicate that he is trailing far behind Senator Harding, who is expected to carry Indiana by something like 45,000. Provided Senator Harding does carry the State by this margin Senator Watson may prolong his lease of power in the United States Senate, but at the moment his margin of safety is extremely small.

Illinois Seems Republican

Illinois, so far as the national ticket is concerned, may be safely placed in the Republican column. Congressman William B. McKinley (R.), appears certain to win the seat in the Senate about to be vacated by Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman (R.). The fight in Illinois is really over the governorship. It is one of the most picturesque sideshows of the campaign. The Republican candidate is Len Small, who is backed by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago. Because of this backing from the Chicago "Tammany," leader, Mr. Small lost the support of many down-state Republicans. His opponent on the Democratic ticket is a redoubtable campaigner, former Senator James Hamilton Lewis. So wide is the Republican split on the governorship that The Chicago Tribune, the dispenser of Republican doctrine to the middle west, is supporting Senator Lewis, who has a chance to defeat the Republican candidate.

The situation in the border states of Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky presents elements of uncertainty. Each state has a stiff senatorial contest, one of them, Maryland, having a Negro candidate for Senator on the ballot. In all three states the race issue has played a part. Republicans express hope of landing the three in their column, but the probability is that Maryland and Kentucky will go Democratic, while Missouri will give a Republican majority.

Missouri Democrats Split

Republican chances of carrying Missouri were enhanced by the split in the Democratic Party, as Senator James A. Reed, one of the Democratic "irreconcilables," repudiated Governor Cox on the League of Nations issue. If, as is expected now, Senator Harding carries the State, he will "carry over" with him Senator Selden P. Spencer, one of the Republican senators whom the Democrats made a determined effort to unseat. It is probable that Senator J. C. W. Beckham, of Kentucky, and Senator John Walter Smith of Maryland, Democrats, will be reelected by narrow margins. The "Solid South" may be briefly dismissed. There is no likelihood of Republican inroads into the heart of Democracy. The only picturesque feature of the situation in this region is the senatorial fight in Georgia, which has decided to send to the Senate Thomas E. Watson, an opponent of the League of Nations and of President Wilson.

Nonpartisan League Issue

From the political standpoint the most interesting section of the country is the tier of states from Wisconsin to Utah, where the Nonpartisan League is making a great effort to extend its power. Except in Utah, the League of Nations issue has played a very little part. The issue centers largely round the extension of the doctrine typified in the political and economic structure of North Dakota. It is playing a big part in the senatorial contests in Wisconsin and Colorado and in the fight for the governorship of Montana.

In Wisconsin, Senator Robert M. La Follette (R.), has put his own candidate, James Thomson of La Crosse, into the field against Senator Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), who won the Republican nomination in the Republican primary. Paul S. Reinsch is the Democratic candidate. Although the State will go Republican by a large majority, Senator Lenroot has a very close race.

Dr. E. F. Ladd, the Nonpartisan League candidate in North Dakota, is likely to be elected. He is running on the Republican ticket but is not a machine Republican. In Montana and in Colorado the Nonpartisan League secured control of the Democratic organization. In both states the coup caused complications. In Colorado Senator Charles S. Thomas (D.), repudiated the Democratic organization and entered the race for the Senate on an independent ticket. This brought three candidates into the field, giving the Republicans better than an even chance to win a Senate seat. Senator Henry L. Myers (D.), of Montana, took a similar stand against the Democratic organization in his State. There is no senatorial contest but there is a bitter contest over the governorship. The Nonpartisan League candidate for governor of Montana is B. K. Wheeler. Senator A. B. Cummins is fighting hard to retain for the Republicans his Senate seat in Iowa. He was bitterly

fought by the Labor elements because of his share in the framing of the Transportation Act. It now looks as if he has a safe margin. In Utah Senator Reed Smoot (R.), had difficulties because of Mormon sympathy for the League of Nations. Utah will probably be found in the Democratic column, but Senator Smoot is expected to wade through. In South Dakota the Republicans will gain a Senate seat. Gov. Peter Norbeck's election to the Senate to succeed Senator Edwin S. Johnson (D.), is conceded. In Idaho the Republicans also have a chance to gain a seat. The Republican candidate is former Gov. Frank Gooding. His weakness is that he is not popular with the friends of Senator William E. Borah (R.).

The California senatorship contest is the outstanding feature of the fight on the Pacific slope. This is one of the states where the Republicans are confident that they will gain a seat. Senator James D. Phelan, Democrat, is opposed by Samuel Shortridge, and if California returns the big Republican majority that is expected it is probable that Senator Phelan will be retired. Mr. Shortridge is, however, running far behind the ticket, thus leaving Senator Phelan a fighting chance. Senator George Earle Chamberlain (D.), is practically certain to retain his seat in Oregon, although the State is expected to give a large Republican majority.

Summary of Senate Situation

Summarizing the Senate situation, the Republican seats in the greatest danger are Indiana and Connecticut. The chance of losing these is on a par with the Republican chance of winning one in Maryland, Kentucky and Idaho. All five seats are in doubt. On the other hand the Republicans will probably win seats in California, South Dakota, and Colorado. But even conceding these three gains, the Republicans have some cause for concern over the Senate outlook.

According to the available reports from the country at large the following states can reasonably be expected to be found in the Republican column on November 3:

California, 13; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 13; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Dakota, 5; Vermont, 4; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. Total, 357.

The states placed in the Democratic column are:

Alabama, 12; Arizona, 3; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Maryland, 8; Mississippi, 10; Montana, 4; Nevada, 3; New Mexico, 3; North Carolina, 12; Oklahoma, 10; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 20; Utah, 4; Virginia, 12. Total, 174.

Outlook in Illinois

Chief Interest in Gubernatorial Race—Many Candidates for Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Aside from conjecture as to which way the women's vote will go in the presidential election, chief interest in Illinois centers about the race for the governorship, which, it is conceded, the Democrats have more than their usual chance to win because of the split in the Republican Party between the forces of William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and Frank O. Lowden, the present Governor of Illinois. Although the Lowden candidate for the office of Governor has announced his support of Len Small, the candidate supported by the City Hall forces, fresh opposition to the control of the State sought by Mayor Thompson was created when John Maynard Harlan announced his candidacy for the office of Governor as a Harding-Coolidge Republican. His late entrance into the field has lost him the support of many Republicans who have gone over to the Democratic candidate, James Hamilton Lewis, whose record as United States Senator and fame as an orator are proving as much of an asset in gaining support as his constructive platform, pledge to serve only one term, his appearance of being unbiased, and the making of a nonpartisan campaign. William B. McKinley, former Congressman, of Chicago, is the Republican candidate for United States Senator. Peter A. Walker of Kankakee is the Democratic candidate for Senator, and John J. Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, represents the Farmer-Labor Party in the contest. Gustave E. Fraenckel of Chicago, Socialist Party candidate; Frank B. Vennum of Champaign, Prohibition Party candidate; Joseph B. Moody of Duquoin, Socialist-Labor candidate, and George Dodd Carrington Jr. of Chicago, Single Tax Party candidate, are also in the race.

In Chicago, the election of the state's attorney considered of great importance, owing to the charges of corruption made against the former incumbent and the assertion that candidates now running are supported by the liquor interests. The candidates are Robert E. Crowe, Republican; Michael L. Igoe, Democrat; William A. Cunnea, Socialist, and John C. Teevan, Farmer-Labor Party. The city also votes on four locally important propositions which are:

Whether the city shall be redistricted into 50 instead of 30 wards, with one instead of two aldermen in each ward. The proposition carries with it the question of making the term of office of the city clerk and city treasurer four instead of two years.

Whether, if the foregoing proposition is adopted the terms of aldermen shall remain two years or shall become four years.

Whether daylight saving shall be continued next summer and thereafter

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PROPOSED WET LAW

Appeals to the Voters of Massachusetts to Defeat a Measure Intended to Legalize the Sale of Light Wines and Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A determined campaign is being carried on in this State to defeat the proposal which will be submitted to the voters at the election tomorrow to legalize the sale of light wines and beer. The bill, which has been placed on the ballot by petition, is the measure which passed the General Court last year, was vetoed by

Some of the most striking proofs of the advantages of prohibition are summarized in a pamphlet issued by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, prepared by Amy Woods, general secretary of the League for Preventive Work. Figures supplied by the Boston police department show that arrests in Boston for all causes totaled, in 1919, 88,593; and in 1920, 47,395; while arrests for drunkenness in 1919 were 52,682; as against 16,487 in 1920. It will be seen that there were 5287 fewer arrests for all causes in 1920 than for drunkenness alone in 1919.

The Massachusetts Deputy Commissioner of Probation gives the following figures of arrests in the State: In

In 4 years a decrease of more than 1/4

In 1 year a decrease of more than 1/2

HEBERT C. PARSONS, Deputy Commissioner of Probation.

Population of State Farm for 5 Years

Approximately 95% of Population of State Farm are Men Sentenced for Drunkenness

Year	Population	%
1916	1,410	
1917	1,348	4%
1918	559	58%
1919	431	21%
1920	243	44%

% Shows the Decrease from Year to Year. Decrease in 1917 and 1918 due to War draft, opportunity to obtain work and measures restricting drink.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

Effects of Prohibition in Massachusetts

the Governor, Calvin Coolidge, and thereafter failed to pass the Senate over his veto. It provides that all beverages containing not less than one-half of 1 per cent and not more than 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight at 60 degrees Fahrenheit shall be deemed not to be intoxicating liquor.

Governor Coolidge, in his veto message, referred to the measure as "legislative direct action," by which he was understood to mean that it was an effort to defeat by act of a state legislature the law of the land as expressed in the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and in the Volstead Enforcement Act, passed by Congress.

Beer Bill Declared Invalid

The prohibition forces, backed by all who are interested in the enforcement of established law, are trying to impress on the electorate that the bill to be submitted to them tomorrow is not only invalid and unconstitutional, but is, as well, designed in effect to overthrow the will of the people of the United States under cover of the clause giving the states concurrent power to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment.

The position of the Governor in this matter has been repeatedly taken by the United States courts, as to the legal effect of such state enactments. The ultimate effect of such legislation, it is asserted, would be to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment altogether, not only as regards light wines and beer, but also as regards the stronger alcoholic drinks. This has been pointed out definitely by John F. Kramer, federal prohibition commissioner, who, in an address last June, declared:

"We might as well give up the whole thing and let it go by the board if we are to have wines and beer. Soft drink establishments are troublesome enough today, but change them to wine and beer emporiums, and no power on earth could enforce the law or limit the alcoholic content."

Past Experiences

The campaign in this state against the beer bill has been waged by public meetings and by circulars issued to the voters. Emphasis is placed on the notable benefits that have ensued under prohibition, and experience is called on to show what the result is when an attempt is made to prohibit liquors while permitting the sale of so-called lighter drinks.

In 1870, it is pointed out, Massachusetts, which had prohibited the sale of all spirituous liquors, amended the law to permit the sale of beer, porter, ale and wine. A summary of what followed is given by the prohibition forces, as follows: Drunkenness increased; crime increased; poverty increased; the sale of stronger liquors under cover of malt liquors increased; the difficulties of enforcement of the prohibitory sections of the law were vastly increased, and after only three years the beer law was repealed.

Benefits of Prohibition

By contrast, the benefits of prohibition are apparent. An article appearing in a Boston newspaper last spring summarized them as follows: "Drunk arrests in Massachusetts have been

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces

A Free Lecture on Christian Science

By Mr. Bliss Knapp, C. S. B., of Brookline, Mass.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

In the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Back Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, November 1, 1920, at 8 o'clock

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

reduced by about 75 per cent; arrests of all kinds have been reduced one-half; deaths from alcoholism in Boston have dropped 80 per cent; intemperance, as a factor in charitable relief, has been well-nigh eliminated."

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Year	Population	%
1915	106,146	
1919	77,925	
*1920	32,580	

*Estimating August and September the same as in 1919. Fiscal year ends October 1.

In 4 years a decrease of more than 1/4

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law as now. This is why we confidently expect to win."

The following recommendations and resolutions have been passed by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals:

"1. We respectfully urge Congress to appropriate sufficient additional funds to make possible the more efficient enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the federal statute enacted to carry it into effect.

"2. We respectfully request the Congress of the United States to make provisions for the purchase, at a reasonable price, of all the whisky and other ardent spirits designed for beverage purposes now held in bond, to the end that it may be concentrated in a smaller number of warehouses, reducing the expense of guarding the same, and that after reserving sufficient for legitimate uses the balance be so treated as to render it unfit for beverage purposes and the alcoholic content made available for legitimate commercial purposes.

"Resolved, That the government be requested to take effective measures to restrict the passage of American citizens between California and the immoral resorts of Tia Juana in Mexico."

Liquor and Morphine Seized

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A considerable amount of liquor and morphine was seized by the United States customs officials in a raid on Saturday night on the steamship Cretic of the White Star Line, at Commonwealth Pier, where the ship had docked from Naples. Between 700 and 800 bottles of liquor was found in the cool bunkers, and the morphine was discovered under iron plates in the engine room. Officials said that a previous raid on the Canopic had resulted in the discovery of nearly 700 bottles.

SINGLE TAX PARTY

RALLY IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing to the ownership of coal lands and the present high price of coal as evidence of the power vested in one man or a group of men to demand payment from fellow men, Robert C. Macauley of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Single Tax Party candidate for President, urged the voters to "throw off the yoke of wage slavery imposed by our present system of land ownership" in an address here yesterday. Although the Single Tax ticket is not on the Massachusetts ballot, Mr. Macauley came to Boston to aid the work for the Single Tax doctrine, which, he declared, stands for the abolition of the ownership of man through land monopoly. The Single Tax Party is in the presidential contest in many states, and its candidate foresees an increased support this year.

ILLINOIS MEN FAVOR

ST. LAWRENCE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Illinois manufacturers made their pleas on Saturday to the International Joint Commission on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep waterway project, closing a two days' hearing at the Chicago Association of Commerce. The report made by the president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association was based upon an inquiry made of members of firms which produce 10 per cent of the manufactured output of Illinois. They have expressed themselves as unanimously in favor of the waterway project. Increased trade with Canada, as well as the countries of other continents, are foreseen as the result of the project and greater prosperity for the middle west.

IMPEACHMENT OF

GOVERNOR DEMANDED

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The Alabama Federation of Labor, in convention here on Saturday, adopted, by unanimous vote, a resolution demanding the impeachment of Gov. Thomas F. Kilby for sending state troops into the coal strike district.

In accordance with instructions contained in another resolution, also adopted unanimously, attorneys for the federation will be requested to start proceedings for the impeachment of the Governor on the ground that he has violated the state Constitution by interfering with the guarantees of free speech and assemblage.

Specialized Department of

SPORTS APPAREL,

COUNTRY CLOTHES

and RIDING TOGS

Among the many exclusive developments in sports apparel are golf and country suits, coats, capes, riding habits, skirts and breeches of "Glen Logan" Tweeds, hand loomed and sun bleached in Scotland, exclusively for Bonwit Teller & Co. Fine English vicuna town & country Suits. Genuine "Worumbo" Camels Hair Chukka Cloth coats, capes and suits. Riding habits of Tweed, Gabardine, English Cloths and "Equivel."

And many other materials and models exclusive with this shop.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originators

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

BRITISH MINISTRY FACES ITS CRITICS

Emergency Powers Bill and Irish Finance Provide an Interesting Week of Discussion in the Parliament at London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—Ten days ago the government introduced the Emergency Powers Bill, which would, if passed, give it the same kind of special executive powers which it enjoyed under the defense of the Realm Act during the war. Before details of the measure were known, it was set down for a second reading in the House of Commons on Monday, October 25. The moment seemed tactically chosen, for the struggle between the moderates and the extremists in the miners' federation was then very acute and the bill could be made to look like a very truculent gesture on the part of the government. On Friday, the lobby predicted a rough time for the Ministry the following week and the rising hostility to the bill was taken so seriously by officials of the House that they began to make preparations for an all-night sitting on Monday.

The first handful of speeches in Monday's debate seemed to justify the prediction of a very rough passage for the bill and the government. From all sides the measure was vehemently assailed. Members professed to realize that the government must have special powers to deal with the social paralysis of the coal and railroad strike, but they feared the worst from the provocation which the bill seemed to offer to the coal miners.

Government's Critics

Lady Astor declared that the bill was not provocative, but that was the only approving thing she had to say. In common with Mr. Asquith, Lord Robert Cecil and J. R. Clynes, the Labor leader, she deplored the ill-considered policy which had prompted such a measure at such a moment. By dinner time there seemed to be nothing left of the bill or of the pleas which Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, had used in its favor.

Then came the "magic flute" of the Prime Minister and the bill passed its second reading within an hour.

Tuesday and Wednesday were filled with committee points, short speeches, frequent divisions and one really remarkable speech by Sir Gordon Hewart, Attorney-General, who has like all good lawyers, a lucidity and something more which raises some of his speeches above the mere forensic. It was not till it came to Thursday and the discussion on Irish finance that members got a taste of the "real stuff." It is true that the House was sparsely peopled by little groups, but the emptiness was no measure of the intrinsic interest of listening to young Tories preaching financial independence for Ireland. There they were, a trio of them, Walter Guinness, Sir Samuel Hoare and Earl Winterton, converts to Home Rule by the war, pleading for the widest possible autonomy. Earl Winterton said explicitly that he would give anything that did not endanger the strategic security of the British Isles or necessitate coercion of Ulster.

Irish Discussion

Only one voice sounded a contrary note, and that was Sir Frederick Baring, the baronet, who represents the City of London, is a veritable Dame Partington and is very perplexed to know why his mantle as parliamentary financial expert is

passing to Lieutenant-Commander Hilton Young. The reason is, of course, that war has taught the reactionary baronet so little that even this House recognizes that he is out of date, and turns willingly to Commander Young, the clear-headed, rather Ishmaelite member for Norwich, who is making finance in the largest sense his one subject in the House. Some day he will get into the Treasury and perhaps be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LABOR MEN MAY PLEAD GUILTY

Revelations of Housing Inquiry Lead to Breaks in Two New York Building Organizations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Disintegration of both the Building Trades Council, the labor union organization whose president is Robert P. Brindell, and the Building Trades Employers Association has set in as a result of the revelations brought out in the Lockwood joint legislative housing inquiry conducted here by Samuel Untermyer, New York attorney. The report that before the end of this week the indictment of about 70 Labor men and employers of labor will be returned has caused action to be taken by both organizations. It is understood that more than 40 men implicated in the evidence uncovered by the investigators are ready to plead guilty and tell all they know if they are assured they can escape with fines or comparatively light sentences. Half a dozen of the employers associations in the Building Trades Employers Association are expected to resign and disband within the next week because of disclosures made before the committee.

Representatives of the Maritime Woodworkers and Caulkers of New York met on Saturday and voted to sever all connections with the Building Trades Council. At the same time the woodworkers and caulkers severely censured Labor leaders who have violated the trust imposed in them by grafting from building contractors, and recommendations were made that prompt and vigorous punishment be meted to every one convicted of extortion and bribery during the expected trial which will follow the Untermyer inquiry.

The World has denied in an editorial the statement made in a letter to Mayor John F. Hylan by John T. Hettrick that the editors and managers of The World acknowledged that "they had been grossly deceived by their reporters" in the matter of the contract for the stone work on the New York County Courthouse. The editorial says:

"The statement made by Hettrick to the Mayor as regards The World was a deliberate and calculated falsehood. Nothing of the kind described by him ever took place. Nobody connected with The World ever made such a statement as Hettrick set forth in his letter to Mayor Hylan. It was a pure invention intended to protect the contractors, who are Hettrick's clients."

KNUT HANSUN HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement is made of the award of the Nobel Prize for Literature for 1

GREAT NATURE



Up along the hostile mountains,
where the hair-poised snow-
slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat
marshes that the virgin ore-
bed stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mut-
terings of unimagined rivers
And beyond the nameless timber
saw illimitable plains!

—Rudyard Kipling.

Quadrille of the Hawks

It was afternoon of a fall day, the hills were brown, save where the undergrowth of manzanita, scrub oaks and madrones retained the shades of livid green. The fog of early morning had given way to a mist which is a harbinger of Indian summer and the tall, grayish-blue tips of the eucalyptus trees, which graced the side of the hill, melted in with the misty tones of the atmosphere.

Seated on the crest of the hill, one became aware that the branches of the eucalyptus trees were freighted with something beside the slender, drooping clusters of leaves. A dark object moved and upon closer inspection, one made out the contour of a large bird, its head stretched forth upon a neck that was arched. Came the slow, leisurely lifting of its wings, then with a buoyant spring, the bird sailed from the swaying branch and floated out into space.

It was a hawk, and in circling, upward spirals the bird soared up and away from the eerie of the trees and hovered high above the cañon, its wings almost motionless, its head tilting from side to side as though in alert expectancy.

And then there was the rustling of leaves, the whistle of wings, and our attention was drawn to another hawk, and still another as they swooped out of the eucalyptus trees and sailed, in ever widening circles, over the cañon. They flew side by side, their dipping and circling timed in rhythmic union; and still another pair of birds fluttered from the branches, seeming to imitate the actions of the first pair of hawks.

In rapid succession the swaying branches sent forth pairs of hawks till we wondered at the number of birds which soon whirled and floated and soared in the misty spaces directly above the yawning cañon.

But the first hawk maintained a station high above the others and kept within a small space on barely quivering wings. It had the appearance of a director of the fascinating formations, sweeping figures and breath-taking dips and up-scoarings which followed. For there seemed to be a concerted plan in the movement of this flock of hawks—they were indulging in an aerial quadrille which was a joyous display of dancing as performed by these winged denizens of the air.

In the widening circle which they formed, the hawks faced toward the center and dashed forward, with wings barely misting as they passed each other; a quick revolution that would arouse the admiration of the most daring aviator brought the hawks to a right about face—again they swooped forward, this time one group dipped beneath the advancing division and there followed a dizzy up-and-over contortion by both phalanxes.

There were interweavings, an apparent change of partners, a swishing merry-go-round and a grand finale in which each individual hawk seemed to attempt to outdo all the other participants in this quadrille of the hawks.

Then, down dove the director in an unerring dash for the branch of the eucalyptus tree, and as its talons gripped the limb, the upraised wings fluttered, folded slowly and the hawk settled into a rigid pose of indifference. For a brief time the whirling of the dancing birds continued, and it was then that our attention was diverted to the play of shadows cast by the swirling hawks. These shadows were almost as fascinating as the birds themselves, weaving an intricate pattern over the bare, brown hillside, spotlighting a clump of manzanita and rolling in a weirdly moving mass over the bed of the cañon and on up the steep slope.

Finally a pair of birds detached themselves from the main body and sailed majestically toward the rocky tower—another pair quickly followed and in a remarkably brief time every bird had settled to rest within the protective shelter of the eucalyptus branches.

For long we sat there, hoping that there would be a repetition of this hawks' quadrille, wishing that we could coax them into giving an encore. But the shadows of the sun lengthened, wisps of fog trailed in over the coast hills, that mellow tinge of Indian summer sharpened to an exhilarating tang which prompted us to arise.

It was then that the leader of the hawks' quadrille sailed out of the eucalyptus tree, but this time there was no daffy nor sportive inclinations. Away it went, soaring over the rolling hills. One by one the remainder of the hawks darted from the

trees, graceful and pleasing in their flight, but business-like in their departure—their playtime over with for the day; yet the impression of that aerial quadrille of the hawks will always remain with the vivid clarity of an inspiring picture.

River Voices

Deep in its jungle of reeds the river glides by, and you would never guess it lay so near but for the sound of its flowing.

Not that the broad tide—flitting like a plane of crumpled gold-foil under the rich September sunlight, if you could but see it—gives forth any distinctive sound as it journeys by. Waters that run swift and deep make little fuss in their going. But where the dense reed-thicket stands down shoulder-deep into the stream, the hurrying water plays a tune amidst the trembling green shafts—a bubbling, lilliputian melody as from a myriad pan-pipes blown by elfin breath.

And there is another sound that tells you deep waters are near, moving swiftly, though nothing else stirs under the tranquil autumn light. Every now and again a single clear note, like the sudden ting of a silver bell, strikes up through the quivering green barricade. As the speeding waters swirl into mimic maelstroms here and there, and each tiny whirlpool breaks and fills in turn, this impetuous bell-music is given out, ineffably quiet and of a piece with the calm of the morning, yet strangely, almost startlingly, quick and clear.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Harding Attitude

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

About two weeks ago several New England papers announced that Senator Harding was opposed to the League of Nations. This proved to be a misinterpretation of some of his recent utterances. I find that when I address an assembly there is still some doubt as to where Senator Harding still stands on this most important question. I wrote Senator Harding asking if he would send me a correct restatement of his position. Inclosed please find his reply. I hope you will give full publicity to it as a news item. I believe the voters are entitled to this information.

(Signed) ABBOTT B. RICE.
Boston, Massachusetts.

(COPY)

UNITED STATES SENATE
Washington, District of Columbia
Marion, Ohio.
October 20, 1920.

Hon. Abbott B. Rice,

90 Tremont Street,

Boston, Massachusetts.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of October 11 has just been brought to my personal attention. I do not see how there can be any room for misunderstanding of my position with respect to our participation in movements to perpetuate the peace of the world and the fraternization of nations. My position was stated in my speech of acceptance and it has never varied, although it has sometimes been restated in other words. Briefly, I am opposed to the League of Nations framed by President Wilson and his colleagues of the Peace Conference, because I believe that it involves a surrender of American independence and threatens the institutions which we have built up and the national life which we have erected, but I am in favor of an association of nations which, while leaving us and each other nation free to realize its proper aspirations and to exercise its self-government could still effectively bring about by arbitration agreement and accord the settlement of international differences and the elimination of the misunderstandings or lack of understanding which are provocative of war and violence. I prefer an association of nations to a League of Nations, the latter implying force and the imposition of a super-government of the world for which we are not, by any means, ready and which, to my mind, is more likely to provoke quarrels and incite war than to promote and preserve peace.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) WARREN G. HARDING.

Lace and the Sea

There is just one snug little corner of Devon, the southeast nook between Dorset and the wide estuary of the Exe, where you may any day come upon the unusual sight of a woman or girl making Honiton lace. Deep set and low are the windows of a real Devon cottage and the light needed for such fine work is often sought in the doorway, where the worker sits framed in a bower of fuchsia and lemon verbenas. On her lap lies a round, fat pillow stuffed tightly with straw, and she throws the slender bobbins backward and forwards, too fast for the eye to follow, among a perfect forest of pins, threading her way deftly through the mazes of a pattern picked out on stout paper fastened to the pillow.

Sea-faring and lace have been subtly interwoven. Lads home from a voyage would bring the wooden bobbins they had carved in leisure hours afloat, bobbins that bore initials, or bits of silver inlaying.

Until within recent years, both men and women learned the art of lace-making. It was a marvel to see the rough hands of the men tackle the delicate work. Children were taught to handle the threads at the age of four or five, going to a cottage "lace school" where reading and writing were too rarely thrown in.

THE MAJESTY OF CINTRA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The loveliest part of Portugal will satisfy expectancy even though poets have roused expectancy to an excessive pitch by a very ecstasy of praise. Surely of no place on earth could more be said. For the poets glory that grows slowly, steadily but surely, is hardly enough; there must be the quick achievement, the sharp thrill, the shock of the most exalted natural beauty, some vast sublimity of grandeur. Of the sights of the world it has seemed to one traveler that only a sudden and overwhelmingly seizes wholly the artistic sense at the first glance, and that is when, journeying up the great Niagara gorge on a sunny afternoon, the falls of Cintra, in a glistening distance that seems ethereal, suddenly appear.

On this the poets have been silent; few of them traveled that way. But numbers of them proceeded to Portugal, and while Byron pretended that Cintra was too much for his poetic pen, Southey declared that this was the most blessed spot in the habitable world. Yet at first as one strolls into Cintra for the first time on a bright morning of spring, one might wonder what was the matter with the poets, for whilst indeed here are beauty, dignity, grandeur, and above all an immense variety and a fine depth of verdure, there is a feeling that the poets have valued it too highly.

Yet, entering the little town, in which ancient Moors and modern kings have loved to dwell, were there not lemon groves on one side of the road, and melons ripening on the trellis roofs of summer houses on the other, as nowhere else in these parts at such a time? And passing along the hilly, winding little streets, up and down which their women-laden loads, do we not hear the murmur of a rivulet which veritably is like a spring song of Mendelssohn? We see a little group of the folks of Cintra round about a fountain, and from them the eyes wander to the high, smooth walls everywhere covered with lichen— which of themselves seem to give a peculiar strength and dignity to this place. Crowning all is the old Moorish palace with its two tall conical chimneys frowning down upon us. Yet with all this there is still a sense of want—a want which the poets created, and which actualities have not so far satisfied.

The Heights of Pena

But Cintra grows upon us, and so there is nothing superficial or meretricious in its beauty. It is big and strong and full of revelations. The true Cintra only first shows itself when the calm, tranquil, and meditative mood has been acquired. It is essential to the traveler as he presses up the steep ascent to the heights of Pena whereon stands the famous palace, once an ancient convent and afterward the residence of the Portuguese kings; the palace in which the revolution overtook the monarchy. And though the Pena palace is a glorious thing, the ascent to it is more so. It is remarkably steep, and it is very long—well over a mile, one would say at a guess, rising from the midst of the town to the summit of the craggy heights, almost a mile above the sea level, and though Cintra, the town, is itself high, the upward road winds and zigzags all the way.

On the twin peak opposite the Pena palace stands the Moorish castle, challenging our wonderment across a ravine, and visible in its stark, barbaric grandeur as we move about from many different points. One means of reaching Pena palace is by donkey-back; it is greatly favored for its adventurous flavor and its appositeness, for it is well known that even the Moors rode donkeys. By all means one should ascend to Pena by donkey in preference to grinding up by automobile, but not all who thus adventure, with only the experience of donkey-back gathered spasmodically on seaside sands in a distant childhood, have an adequate appreciation beforehand of the importance of preserving the center of gravity of the human contrivance over the spine of the patient animal, and the difficulty of doing it. It is good to ascend the Pena by donkey, but had that anything should distract the attention and the tendency to deep reflection.

For as we bend on and round by this winding, shady, perfumed road, up the steep heights of this rock on which the palace is perched as an eagle's nest, the majesty of Cintra fills the soul. To a scene of massive sunlit verdure, viewed across depths from wooded shades, there is added that sense of solitude and eternity which are essential to what is truly sublime in nature. Over the walls, green lichen still, there are precipices, ravines; and, as we mount the hill, the instinct of approach to the hidden palace increases, though it is never to be seen until the last. We pass enormous bowlders bordering the walk, looking as if they must have been hurled there in some mythical age when Hercules and Titan revelled in such a playground, and then, through the gates, there is a sudden lapse to the gentleness of flower-laden gardens, and we come to the palace doors.

The Chamber of a Queen

In the palace there are wonders enough, and sadnesses with them. Morals are written in the beauties chambers of the pomps and vanities of earthly poses. Here is the bedroom of a still living Queen, who slept there on her last night in Portugal; the candle she extinguished as, uneasy, she sought her slumber, just as it was left with the blackened wick. In an adjoining room lie on a table a number of picture papers for that very week in 1910, and periodicals of social gossip, telling of the doings of kings and queens and those about them.

But from this that passes, with irony speaking at every turn, one moves to the terrace without, and, by the golden cupola, looks out on that which does not pass away. For here is a vista, so splendid in its spaciousness, that it is one of the grandest the world affords. For 50 miles or more we look across the plain of Portugal, glistening white villages, Colares and Monserrate near, the convent of Mafra out upon a distance, Lisbon and the Tagus, and the blue Atlantic with its ships blending into the sky, and in the foreground or middle distance, giving strength by contrast to the rest, that recurring, awesome rock on which the Moors in their intrepidity built themselves a fastness. . . . And, if Pena is in her moods, even while you gaze in wonder, and feel the poets wrote but a little of the truth, she may with jealousy, suddenly, in an instant, wrap impenetrable mist about you, snatching away the gorgeous scene.

JOSEPH WILTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Unfortunately for us, Joseph Wilton, R.A., best known as the sculptor of Wolfe's monument in Westminster Abbey, escaped the notice of Horace Walpole, inveterate recorder of the Lives of English Artists, and we are so much the poorer. Something is, however, known of the life of that great sculptor, and a brief account of his work may be interesting at a period when there is a widespread revolt against English sculpture of the eighteenth century.

Wilton's father was a successful manufacturer of plaster and papier-mâché, who employed several hundred persons in his workshops at Charing Cross and Edward Street, Cavendish Square, a suitable environment for a sculptor of strong decorative sense. He intended to make young Joseph a civil engineer, but since the boy showed a strong bent for sculpture, his father took him to Nivelles in Brabant, whither the sculptor Laurent Delvaux had retired on quitting England.

In 1744 he went to Paris to study under Pigalle. "Phidias Pigalle" acquired the power of cutting marble, hitherto a sealed book to English sculptors, and, after gaining a silver medal, set off to Rome in 1747, where he remained till 1755. In 1750 he received a gold medal from Pope Benedict XIV, but we know nothing of his experiences beyond the fact that he was greatly impressed by antique sculpture, found many patrons, including the collector William Locke of Norbury, and, while in Florence, made many copies of ancient works of art. He returned to London, in the hope of making a name, in 1755, bringing with him his life-long friend Chambers, the painter Cipriani, and a much less known artist, the sculptor Capizoddi, and set up a studio in Queen Anne Street East, living for many years in a house next door at the corner of Portland Street.

In 1758 Wilton and Cipriani were appointed directors to the Statue Garden in Priory Gardens, a generous attempt at an art school started by the Duke of Richmond for the benefit of English art students, and in 1760 Wilton became state coach carver to George III, whose state coach his friends Cipriani and Capizoddi afterward decorated, the model which was kept in his studio being seen and described by J. T. Smith in after years.

Wilton became a Foundation Member of the Royal Academy and a personage of social importance, a fashionable man and Keeper of the Royal Academy, which he would perambulate in costly clothes, with a long-tailed wig, a gold-headed cane and a stately gait.

Such was the goal of the too successful sculptor—too successful in that success seemed to blunt his inclination for art, as J. T. Smith noticed; but his was a gracious and dignified presence. Moreover, he had the rare art of making and keeping friends, and the large means he inherited from his father enabled him to entertain on a generous scale. But most of his important work was done before he had become rich, and in 1786 he retired from business altogether, though he kept in touch with the art-world of his day by virtue of his keepership and his friendship for Sir William Chambers.

It is certain that the stately gentleman, the accomplished host and critic, had an imagination beyond that of the artists of his time, and should the day ever dawn when an enterprising publisher shall produce a collection of adequate photographs of the great works of English sculpture, Wilton's will be no uncertain place. Between Roubillac and Banks he is without a rival, and a more catholic taste in art than now prevails will do him the justice of which a century of depreciation has unfairly deprived him.

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AN IMAGINARY CONVERSATION

Napoleon and Robert Emmet

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In the year 1802, Emmet had an interview with Napoleon in Paris, when the First Consul promised to send troops to support an Irish rising. The rising took place, but Napoleon, as Emmet foresaw, sent no help. The revolutionaries, who were undrilled peasants, committed a few murders, and were then put down by the Castle Guard.

Napoleon. You come, sir, I am told, to bring me the promise of a rising in Ireland against the English.

Emmet. Who told you this?

Napoleon. Talleyrand, of course. Talleyrand, whom you saw yesterday. Talleyrand, whose affection for your country is so notorious.

Emmet. I am afraid, general, that this lover of Ireland is too impetuous. I came to solicit the arms of France in a descent upon Ireland, simultaneously with a rising.

Napoleon. You have my promise. But this rising. When may we look for it? What preparations have you made? What arms have you? What munitions? What money?

Emmet. I had hoped that France would have provided these. I have only myself to give. In money some £3000. I can borrow £1200 more. And the people, the people—

Napoleon. The people! Listen, sir. I was in Paris in ninety-two. On the twelfth of June I was in a restaurant near the Palais Royal, with Bourrienne. You know Bourrienne? No! A great patriot. You should meet him. Well, to return to our sheep, our patriots. There was a great hullabaloo. The people, Santerre's lambs, were going to the Tuilleries. We followed—Bourrienne and I. But the lambs had no stomach for the business, till the sheep-dog yelped and showed his teeth. Then some imbecile of a lackey opened the doors, and the people rushed in. Coal-heavers, porters, chimney-sweepers, ripe for theft and murder. They should have been ridden down, swept away with grape-shot, as I swept them at Saint Roch, and the survivors would be running still—the people!

Emmet. General, you do not know the Irish. Send them an army. Trust them, try them.

Napoleon. You shall have your army. Not because I mistake rabble for soldiers, but because, like you, I hate England. She stands between me and Empire. I had it in my hands once. It was in Egypt, and two grains of sand blocked my way: one, a man in a red coat, in a fort at Acre; the other, a man in a blue coat, on a ship's deck, in Aboukir Bay. You shall have your army.

Emmet. You are the savior of Ireland. Toward you the new flight of the wild geese will be sped. I will hurry back. I will prepare.

Napoleon. How will you prepare? By talking poetry to your friend Moore, over the grocery shop in Dublin? He will fail you: he is of the nation of shopkeepers. Poetry is for dreamers. The big battalions, they are for men.

Emmet. But poetry will inspire the big battalions. Like your own glorious Marseillaise, it will cheer them to victory.

Napoleon. I was on the terrace of

the Tuilleries, when the Marseillaise attacked. A splutter of lead from the Swiss, and the inspiration vanished in a panic. Go and count the paces from the palace to the rue de l'Echelle, and you will know how far an inspired patriot can run without stopping. But your army shall go to Ireland.

Emmet. With it we will revive the glories of Sarsfield and St. Ruth. We will fight a new Fontenoy on Irish soil. We will—

Napoleon. Monsieur, the Irish who fought at Fontenoy were veteran troops, disciplined in the service of France. The Irish who fought under Sarsfield were mere, mere—how do you call it—gallowglasses? You know the result. We are just beginning the nineteenth century. You cannot make war today with scythes and pitchforks. We have proved that in la Vendée. Still less can you make it with dreams or with your friend Moore's poetry. Be advised. Go back to Ireland, and build up some organization of revolution. In the spring you shall have your army.

Emmet. General, you may be right, but you do not understand Ireland. To her sons, danger has never counted in her cause. Send your army, and you will see a whole country rise. Do you understand what that means?

Napoleon. I believe I do; what I wonder is, do you? I saw the Marseillaise enter Paris, and the troops of Dumouriez and Kellerman march out. Danton had to deal with imbeciles, and the Austrian generals were incapable. But Sir Sidney was not incapable, nor is Pitt an imbecile. It is my admirals who are imbeciles. Why do they not give me command of the straits for that poor half round of the clock? But again, you shall have your army.

Emmet. General, I part from you with hope. I go to fill Ireland with hope. France has freed herself, she promises to free Ireland. Farewell.

A Pooh-Bah of Queensland

Unkind press critics in Australia were quick to point out that the success of "The Mikado" in Victoria synchronized with the interesting roles played by Mr. Lennon, the Lieutenant-Governor of Queensland. Mr. Lennon was to have been appointed (while on holiday) president of the Legislative Council by Sir Pope Cooper, the Chief Justice, by reason of the latter's rôle of acting Lieutenant-Governor. But Sir Pope Cooper declined to make the appointment, believing that by doing so he would have endorsed the action of the Queensland Labor Government in swamping the Legislative Council or Queensland Upper Chamber. Therefore, Mr. Lennon, as Lieutenant-Governor, appointed Mr. Lennon a member of the Legislative Council, and subsequently with the assistance of the Cabinet approved of Mr. Lennon's appointment as president of the Council. Probably Mr. Lennon, as president of the Legislative Council, will convey to Mr. Lennon, as Lieutenant-Governor, the appreciation of Mr. Lennon of his new appointment. So long as Mr. Lennon and Mr. Lennon remain on good terms all is well.

NIGHT FROM A TIN ROOF

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The roof is quite large, perfectly flat and made of tin. And because it beckoned me with its hint of the unknown, the untried, I went to it. It was as if suddenly the Magic Carpet had been spread and had whisked me away to some curious, colorful country. What country? I don't know. What does it matter?

The sky was as a thick canopy of dull blue velvet and the studding stars were wholly unafraid of the gossamer clouds that hurried back and forth among them warning them that rain was coming and they must go. Wind whirled through a clump of trees that, in the obscurity, were like delicate carved things, for they were long and slender.

It was like being in two worlds, this being on the roof in the jeweled night. Below—somewhere there was the haunting wall of a song, played on some full-throated instrument, a broken bit of minor song with a suggestion, curiously, of tom-toms and silent people sitting under plumed palm trees staring into an orange-hearted fire. Up and down the aisles between crinkled, towering buildings moved figures, unharried and abstracted, figures sheathed in the light of a blue-white half-moon. A large floated through a canal—or at least it looked like a barge with a flapping sail. It had a little red-glowing light swinging on it. I suppose it was a wagon. Little gold lights from square windows stung the darkness. A dog barked, on a soprano note. Very clear, like a stone cutting the surface of a moon-bathed lake, a lilted, inconsequential tune filtered out into the night from some window. Tumbling notes were from a music box doubtless made somewhere in the fastnesses of the Alps by untutored, instinctively deft fingers. The clouds, their fleecy whiteness changed to somber gray, hurried on about the business of chasing away the sapphire and lemon and crimson stars, in order that they might then undertake the sterner job of inducing the moon to go.

A dove, somewhere above me on a coping, stirred, shuffled its feathers, murmured drowsily and slept again. In order to get to the roof I had climbed out over the window ledge, carefully, to avoid marring the fresh white paint. The room I had left was just a usual room in a conventional apartment house. Wisps of my neighbors' conversation float out of their transoms and in at mine. The army of carpenters and electricians and what not have so lately departed that the steam pipes clank a constant, solemn obligato to everything I do, now and then even, surcharged by emotion, changing from the lazy clank to a resounding crash. You see it is just the conventional apartment house. With electric fuses so intolerant of duty that they wink out at awkward moments. The janitor seems to wear hob-nailed boots.

But I don't mind, since I've heard the music box and seen the moon quiver over the tops of high buildings. Other barges may float down that canal. It cannot rain forever. And I know that the tin roof will be here as long as I am.

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TWO-PARTY SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Otto H. Kahn Points Out That Party Leadership Must Be Sane and Unmistakably Progressive If It Is to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—If the Republican Party is to have the people's confidence, if the two-party system of government is to survive the strain present and to come, party leadership must be sane and prudently, but unmistakably progressive, declares Otto H. Kahn in a letter to Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, made public yesterday.

Mr. Kahn recently declared against the League of Nations as now constituted, and in the letter to Mr. McCormick he welcomes "the approaching transfer of the executive functions of the government into the hands of that calm, right-thinking, sincere and high-minded man, Warren G. Harding." But he points out that the Republican Party, if successful, will be on trial in more than a conventional sense.

"Nothing in history," he says, "is more pathetic than the long record of the instances when one or the other of the peoples of the world rejoicingly followed a new lead while it was promised and believed it would bring it to freedom and plenty and happiness, and then suddenly found itself, instead, on the old and all too well-trodden lane which goes through suffering and turmoil to collapse and reaction."

Tried American Fundamentals
"The Republican Party," says Mr. Kahn, "must not seek to bring back 'The good old days.' Its face must be set forward toward the light. It must have the courage to maintain steadfastly against the assaults of the demagogue and the impetuous world-improver, the tried and true fundamentals of the American social and governmental system, and to resist plausible fallacies. It must equally have the courage to correct or discard those things which have ceased to conform to the spirit of the day and to matured and enlightened public opinion."

"The Republican Party must seek to bring about a far higher standard of administrative efficiency than has prevailed these eight years past. There has been shocking laxness in the exercise of appointing power, and the Senate has done hardly anything to assert its power of rejecting unfit appointments."

In consequence, Mr. Kahn says, the incapacity of the administration of government has become a byword and "efficiency and economy in the administration of government are of considerable more direct effect upon the well-being of the people than the great majority of legislative enactments."

Duty of Business Men
"If business," continued Mr. Kahn, "is to be accorded that measure of influence in the common councils to which it is justly entitled, business men must not fail to recognize in time the need and to heed the call for changes from methods and conceptions which have become unsuitable to the time and out of keeping with rationally progressive development. Due observance of legitimate conservatism is far from being identical with, or justifying, a tendency toward unyielding Bourbonism. It is not only the duty of business men as good citizens, but it is distinctly in the interest of business as such to give timely and sympathetic aid in a constructive way toward realizing reforms when justly and wisely called for. The way to preserve the vigor, vitality and prosperity of an old established business is to infuse new blood from time to time and to be hospitable to new ideas. The same holds true of the established order of things in the state. True conservatism consists not in hating liberal tendencies and novel conceptions, but, on the contrary, in making a helpmate of progress."

Socialist Forecast

Campaign Managers Estimate 3,000,000 Votes for National Ticket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—A marked increase in the Socialist vote is expected to feature the election in this State, while Socialist campaign managers are estimating 3,000,000 votes for their national ticket throughout the country. Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate this year, received \$7,814 in 1900, when he ran as a Socialist-Democrat; 402,283 in 1904; 420,793 in 1908, and 901,873 in 1912. Allan L. Benson, presidential candidate in 1916, polled 590,573.

The New York Legislature's expulsion, twice, of legally elected Socialist assemblymen from this city is expected to roll up a large protest vote in this State, while the great body of the independent liberal vote throughout the country is expected to go to

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Mr. Debs or to Parley Christensen, Farmer-Labor candidate.

In this city the Socialists say they will reflect the five expelled assemblymen once more, elect at least five others, place two Socialists in the State Senate, elect a municipal court justice, win the county clerkship in the Bronx, and send two Socialists to Congress.

In most of the districts where the Socialists are strong the Republicans and Democrats have fused, adding strength to the Socialist argument that the aims of the two old parties are identical.

At Harlem Casino yesterday Morris Hillquit said:

"There is a concerted move to crush the organizations of Labor and to paralyze the struggles for better living conditions, led by high government officials in open and shameless partisanship with the railroad and mining magnates and the Manufacturers Association. What is Harding, what is Cox going to do about restoring constitutional government to the United States and legal rights to the workers? Cox evades the momentous question. Harding compares faithful Labor leaders to yeggmen, and you workers are asked to vote for either of them!"

"The daily life of the great bulk of American workers was never more difficult and precarious. Unemployment is growing, lockouts and strikes are increasing. The workers are fighting for their very lives. Unless a quick and drastic change takes place in our basic industrial and governmental system this country will in the very near future be plunged into the misery of an industrial crisis, which will render millions of workers jobless, homeless and foodless. What are Harding and Cox going to do about averting such a national calamity?"

Proposed New York Veterans' Bonus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—New York State voters will be called upon to vote on two referendums tomorrow, the more significant of which is the question whether they approve the plan to issue a \$45,000,000 State bond issue to pay a bonus to all New York State veterans of the war, the able-bodied equally with the disabled.

Advocates of the bonus recently conducted a parade in an attempt to show the strength behind the men's demand for it. But there is a considerable opposition to the plan.

Discussing the plan with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, George Brokaw Compton said: "The American public has been passing through a period of ingratitude and indifference, but the pendulum will swing back if the organizations that are regarded as speaking for former service men will permit it to do so. It should be remembered that the disabled and the widows and orphans ought first to be cared for, and that well toward \$100,000,000 per year is reasonably required for that purpose at the present time. The former service man would like to have a bonus in cash, and there are the millions of clerks, professional workers, school-teachers and others who also would like to have such a sum and who possibly need it more. Despite the official attitude of the American Legion, it seems incredible that the rank and file of the former service men wish to demand a cash reward for doing their duty as American citizens."

Mr. Roosevelt Sees Parting of Ways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The United States now stands at the parting of the ways; a hundred years from now historians will write a chapter on the history of American history from 1920; on the ballots tomorrow depends the heading of that chapter: "America Leads the World Toward the New Era," or "America Abandons Her Faith."

This was the tenor of a speech by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, at Madison Square Garden Saturday night.

"To return to the world conditions of July, 1914," said Mr. Roosevelt, "is unthinkable. America must never bear in history the responsibility for such a fate. Yet this election will mark the decision."

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made an appeal for the Democratic ticket, both national and state.

Opposition to the Gompers pro-Cox stand, in so far as it may be said to express the federation officially, has been stated by 39 leaders in the federation, who assail the League and call upon Labor to support the Republican ticket.

PILGRIM HALF DOLLARS SOUGHT
BOSTON, Massachusetts—More than half of the total issue of 300,000 Pilgrim tercentenary celebration half dollars, recently issued by the United States director of the mint, have been distributed, according to an announcement of the National Shawmut Bank, which had charge of the distribution.

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LEAGUE DEFENDERS STATE THEIR CASE

Boston Audience Hears Friends of Covenant—Ray Stannard Baker Tells of President Wilson's Work in Its Behalf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ray Stannard Baker, author and director of publicity during the Paris Peace Conference, announced his support of the League of Nations at a mass meeting of League supporters last night, because "it involves the honor of America, lost sight of as we lost sight of the leadership we assumed when we undertook to remoralize a world rapidly becoming demoralized." Speaking of the Peace Conference Mr. Baker said that the most difficult problem facing the representatives of the United States was the diversity of interests cherished by the several nations.

"Every nation except America," he declared, "was interested in the material aspects of the Treaty. The task faced Mr. Wilson of championing the other aspects of the Treaty. It was difficult to apply his 14 points, in view of national and historical obstacles. Mr. Wilson could have withdrawn, but he held to his original aim and central purpose, that of supplying the means of getting and holding the nations together. He set the Covenant of the League as the inexorable minimum of his demand."

Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University declared that the most shameful thing in present politics was that the League of Nations has been made "a football of parties and politics." He said that he was ashamed of the provocative and blind wording of the reservations drafted to indicate the distrust of the United States of the League. It is not perfect, he asserted, and will need to be amended, but the United States first adopted the Federation, then the Constitution, and finally amended that with the Bill of Rights, he pointed out.

"The Covenant is nothing but a plan by which sovereign nations can act together unanimously better than they could otherwise," declared Hamilton Holt, editor and vice-chairman of the League to Enforce Peace. Mr. Holt declared that the text of the League constitutes the "greatest document since the Declaration of Independence" which, he declared, was drawn up and subscribed to by a body of men who "took no counsel of cowardice."

In his defense of the League, the speaker considered the attacks directed against Article X, declaring that this provision is "nothing more than the Eighth Commandment applied to international relations—thou shalt not steal." The whole meaning and significance of this article, Mr. Holt asserted, rests in the four words "as against external aggression." International law, he said, has progressed as has the law of society from the days when the family of the victim of a crime was allowed to avenge that crime, to the present, when the revenge is a crime against society. Under Article X, declared Mr. Holt, "a nation committing an aggression against another commits an act against the society of nations."

BIG LOANS TO SOUTH AMERICA APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Following a meeting of members of the South American group of bankers here, held at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. last week, it was announced that the minimum financial needs of Brazil were \$30,000,000; of Chile, \$10,000,000; and of the Argentine Republic, \$10,000,000. Loans aggregating between \$60,000,000 and \$60,000,000 are under consideration by the New York bankers. It was learned after the meeting that the consensus of opinion was that the loans should be made, provided the purpose was not primarily to bolster exchange but to enable those countries to continue purchasing in the United States and pay for purchases already made. The critical financial situation in the South American countries was freely admitted.

BILL TO ENLARGE BOSTON
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill for the consolidation of all cities and towns within a radius of 10 miles of the City of Boston into one municipality through the agency of an appointed charter commission has been filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives. Previous attempts

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to effect such a union, which it is estimated would make Boston one of the three largest cities in the United States, have failed through opposition in suburban districts.

TWO PLATOONS FOR FIREMEN PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The two-platoon system for firemen, which is to be given a referendum vote tomorrow in Boston, and which has been a much debated question in many cities throughout the United States, is opposed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mayor Andrew J. Peters and numerous leading citizens.

"The economical and just conduct of municipal affairs demands the defeat of this referendum," says the Chamber of Commerce. "The same proposition was submitted to the voters last year and was decisively rejected. So serious are the defects in the two-platoon law which have been revealed in other cities of the State where the law has been in effect, that the Fire Chiefs Club of Massachusetts has asked for amendments to the law."

"The introduction of the system would require a large additional expenditure of the city's money, estimated by the fire commissioner at the outset to be over \$500,000, and when in full operation likely to amount to almost \$1,000,000. The present, when the tax rate and valuations have been steadily mounting, is the worst possible time to throw upon the city such a tremendous additional expense. The city still finds itself unable to maintain properly its highways, to provide adequate schoolhouses, to carry on public works and to make other necessary improvements. No further expenditure should be made by the city for any purpose which cannot be shown to be of real and direct benefit to the public, especially since it has proven to be of doubtful benefit to firemen where such a change has been tried."

Mayor Peters quotes a fire chief who has had experience with the two-platoon system as calling it a most vicious piece of legislation, inasmuch as it provides that those men who are regularly employed to extinguish fires cannot be called upon during off hours excepting when a fire has gone beyond control.

BOSTON HOTELS CUT DOWN FOOD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—General reductions in the price of food served in Boston hotels have been agreed upon by hotel managers and announced by Daniel J. Gallagher, United States District Attorney, who recently opened a campaign against alleged extortionate prices and held hearings at which hotel, restaurant and luncheon managers insisted that cuts were impossible unless the cost of supplies and labor declined also. The reductions now announced approximate 60 per cent in the cost of table d'hôte meals, and vary from 10 to 20 per cent on other dishes. Mr. Gallagher characterizes the decrease decided upon as "more extensive than any that have been made in any of the large cities of the country." All the cuts in prices are to go into effect today.

Two Thousand Profiteering Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice will go into court at an early date and ask for the indictment of several of the largest corporations under the Lever Act as the result of investigations which have been carried on by officials of the department. The investigations have been handicapped by the fact that the constitutionality of the Lever Act has been challenged and companies under investigation have not only denied their course of action, but have sought to gain postponements and delays, hoping that, before a case could be brought against them, the law would be declared unconstitutional. While the names of the corporations against which charges are to be brought were not given by the department, it is known that they have been investigating the woolen, leather and coal industries among others. The department stated that 2000 profiteering cases had been brought and sentences passed in 200, leaving 1800 cases still pending.

Law and Order

Increasing gratification is manifested by State Department officials at the growth of the recent movement for law and order in Mexico. There is no longer civil war in Mexico, for the first time in ten years. Bandit bands have been exterminated, and

CONFERENCES UPON MEXICAN PROTOCOL

Tentative Drafts Arranged—Mr. Pasqueira Declares That Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution Is Not Retroactive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Tentative drafts of a protocol to be exchanged between Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, and Roberto V. Pasqueira, Mexican confidential agent in the United States, reestablishing full diplomatic relations between this country and Mexico, have been drawn, but the final text has not been decided, as there are still points concerning which Mr. Pasqueira and the State Department are not fully agreed.

It was learned that these drafts have been under consideration for some time, in fact since a period antedating Mr. Pasqueira's recent hurried visit to Mexico City, and it is believed that his conferences with the Mexican Government officials concerned the acceptance on Mexico's part of the text of one of these protocols, involving assurances respecting Mexico's attitude toward outstanding differences between the two governments that would be completely acceptable to the United States.

Controversy Over Article 27

Among the major differences is the controversy over Article 27 of the new Mexican Constitution, affecting title to oil lands, and which certain American interests, heretofore with the unquestioned support of the State Department, have denounced as confiscatory because of the Carranza decrees establishing the retroactive nature of Article 27. The State Department, in view of Mr. Pasqueira's representations, is now awaiting a dependable Mexican interpretation of it to establish definitely and permanently its unretroactive character.

It was admitted at the State Department that some of the leading American lawyers are not in agreement, but, on the contrary, hold diametrically opposite views regarding the alleged repugnant character of Article 27. It is the wish of the State Department to avoid causing Mexico to annul any part of its Constitution that is not violative of American rights. Mr. Pasqueira has formally declared to Secretary Colby that Article 27 is not "retroactive," and Mexico will give satisfactory assurances that it is not, but the State Department reserves to itself the definition of such an assurance.

Carranza Decrees

One serious obstacle in the way is the retroactive interpretation given to Article 27 by President Carranza. It is considered insufficient that President de la Huerta cancel the decrees of his predecessor. What is indicated, presumably from Mexican sources, as an acceptable assurance, would be an act by the Mexican Congress interpreting Article 27 in a light that would remove the apprehensions of the United States.

The Carranza decrees, which the State Department, in notes to the Mexican Government, has strongly denounced, have never been put into effect in Mexico, but have constituted the main obstacle to complete amity and understanding between Mexico and the United States.

State Department and Mexican advisers are now at work on a solution of this problem, and a speedy adjustment is confidently expected in Mexican official quarters, where it is declared there is no sound reason for a misunderstanding with the United States.

The form of the solution appears to be requiring more time and consideration than the substance, as Mexico is anxious to avoid any act that might reflect upon her dignity or lower her prestige, especially in Central America and South America. The State Department will observe due regard for these sensibilities, it is indicated.

Law and Order
Increasing gratification is manifested by State Department officials at the growth of the recent movement for law and order in Mexico. There is no longer civil war in Mexico, for the first time in ten years. Bandit bands have been exterminated, and

the country is not only pacified but returning to normal industrial, commercial and agricultural life, or as near normal as Mexico's condition and her resources make possible after several years of fighting.

The next move toward obtaining recognition for the Mexican Government will be made by Secretary Colby in his reply to Mr. Pasqueira's letter, the latter already having been made public. The answer has not yet been sent, but Mr. Colby's formal statement accompanying the publication of the Pasqueira letter intimates the tone and content of the reply to the Mexican envoy. The letter followed two conferences between himself and Norman H. Davis, Undersecretary of State, before Mr. Pasqueira went to Mexico City, and two after he returned to Washington.

Assailants Being Pursued

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Every effort is being made to apprehend the criminals who held up and killed Arthur Mosely and Gustavo Salazar near Tampico recently, declared a note handed to Matthew E. Hanna, acting American chargé d'affaires, at the Mexican foreign office on Saturday. The note was in answer to representations made by Mr. Hanna last Wednesday, when he asked that the persons guilty of the outrage be apprehended and punished. The foreign office note, which has been sent to Washington, said arrests were imminent.

BIDS FOR HOG ISLAND SHIPYARD REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Two bids for the great Hog Island shipyard, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, constructed by the government during the war to turn out fabricated ships and recently offered for sale, have been rejected by the Shipping Board because of the low prices the bidders were willing to pay. The plant was built at an expense of nearly \$80,000,000 and the highest bid that has been received for it was \$4,250,750, the board announced. This was from the New Jersey Machinery Exchange. Barde Brothers Steel Corporation offered \$4,000,000. In view of the failure to receive satisfactory bids, it is probable that arrangements will be made, if possible, to lease the yards.

MR. AND MRS. WILSON CAST VOTES BY MAIL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The President and Mrs. Wilson voted on Saturday in the presidential election. They marked their ballots at the White House and mailed them to Princeton, New Jersey, where the President heretofore has gone each election day to vote. Nine other ballots also were forwarded to New Jersey from the White House, those voting by mail including Joseph P. Tumulty and Mrs. Tumulty, Dr. Stockton Axson, Charles Swen, the President's private stenographer, and other attaches of the White House.

These were the first ballots ever cast by Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Tumulty, and they were among the first of the great army of women enfranchised by the nineteenth amendment to vote in the 1920 election. The ballots from New Jersey were forwarded to the White House early last week, by request.

CLOTHING WORKERS RESTRAINED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Judge E. F. Pierce of the Supreme Court recently handed down a decree confirming a master's report and permanently restraining the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America from interfering with the Bauman Clothing Corporation of New York. The master's report found against the amalgamated in all essentials as cited by the corporation, but noted the law-abiding character of the picketing engaged in at the Bauman plant in this city where a strike has been in progress since last April.

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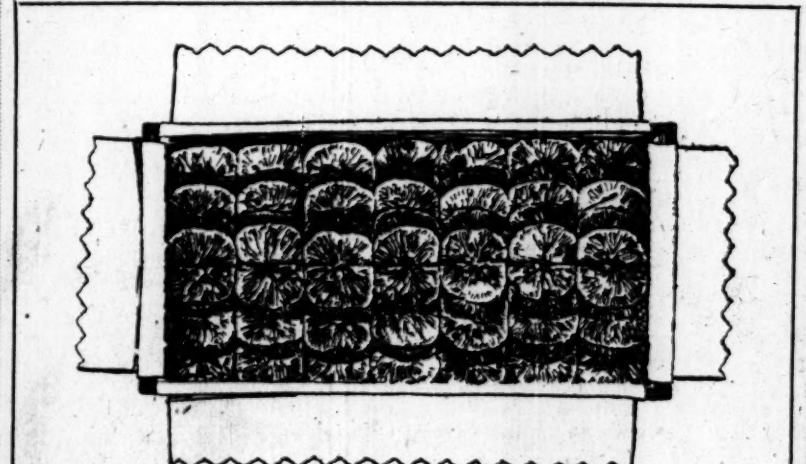
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THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR NOVEMBER

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The so-called Hunter's Moon just past has given the opportunity for seeing the moon near the full on an unusual number of consecutive evenings. Ask what one sees in the moon and some will tell of the "man in the moon," others see the "lady in the moon," while those of less artistic temperament may perceive only a "donkey" there. All these fancies fade away when we look at the moon through a telescope. Milton describes what may be one's first impression:

Like the moon, whose orb
Through optic glass the Tuscan artist
Views
At evening, from the top of Pesole,
Or in Valdarno, to descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains, in her spotty globe.

The rugged character of the lunar surface is remarkable. Mountains and chains of mountains, depressed plains surrounded by mighty ramparts, deep craters with or without central cones like Vesuvius, all indicate the extreme roughness of the surface. So high are the mountains that to reach their scale on earth would give us elevations of 15 miles. Most interesting are the "craters" which give the "spotty" character to the view. More than 30,000 of these craters are visible and have been mapped. Names of astronomers and other distinguished men have been assigned to them. So when one speaks of "Copernicus" or "Plato" or "Tycho" in relation to the moon, these are designations which may be found on a lunar map. The craters are of all sizes, from the tiniest to those of 50, 60, or even 100 miles across. The depth of some is so great that Mt. Blanc would be overtopped if placed within them.

Lunar Crater Theories

There are two principal hypotheses as to the origin of lunar craters. One is that they are the result of volcanic activity now extinct; the other that they have been produced by the impact of meteors. Neither theory is wholly satisfactory. The craters differ from terrestrial ones in that the floors are lower than the surrounding country instead of higher, as in most of our volcanoes. Then again, the amount of material composing the ring-mountains is less than might be expected.

Various laboratory experiments have been made in the past to duplicate the appearance of the craters on a small scale by shooting little projectiles into trays of material. It is of interest that light has been thrown on the subject as a by-product of the great war. Herbert E. Ives in the Astrophysical Journal describes large scale experiments at Langley Field, Virginia, in the development of munitions of war, in which bomb craters were produced by dropping bombs from airplanes. Subsequently the shell-torn ground was photographed from an airplane; and the appearance in the pictures is remarkably like the appearance of the moon in the telescope. The largest of these craters, made by dropping several hundred pounds of T. N. T., were about 100 feet across and 30 feet deep. Typical craters as seen in the moon were produced, showing circular surrounding walls, the central peak and a few short radiating lines. Craters were formed resembling "Copernicus" and also like the overlapping craters "Theophilus" and "Cyrillus."

One will say, "Why should meteors be like bombs?" Mr. Ives points out that we know that meteors are ignited by friction as they hurtle through the earth's atmosphere, and frequently explode with terrific detonations, scattering their fragments far and wide. The moon has no air to impede a meteor's progress, and he computes that with even a moderate velocity of 12 miles a second—sometimes the velocity is 40 miles or more—heat would be developed on the impact to thousands of degrees. Such a sudden rise in temperature would be sufficient to turn into gas any known material. In other words, it would produce an explosion. Thus the meteoric projectile would be transformed into

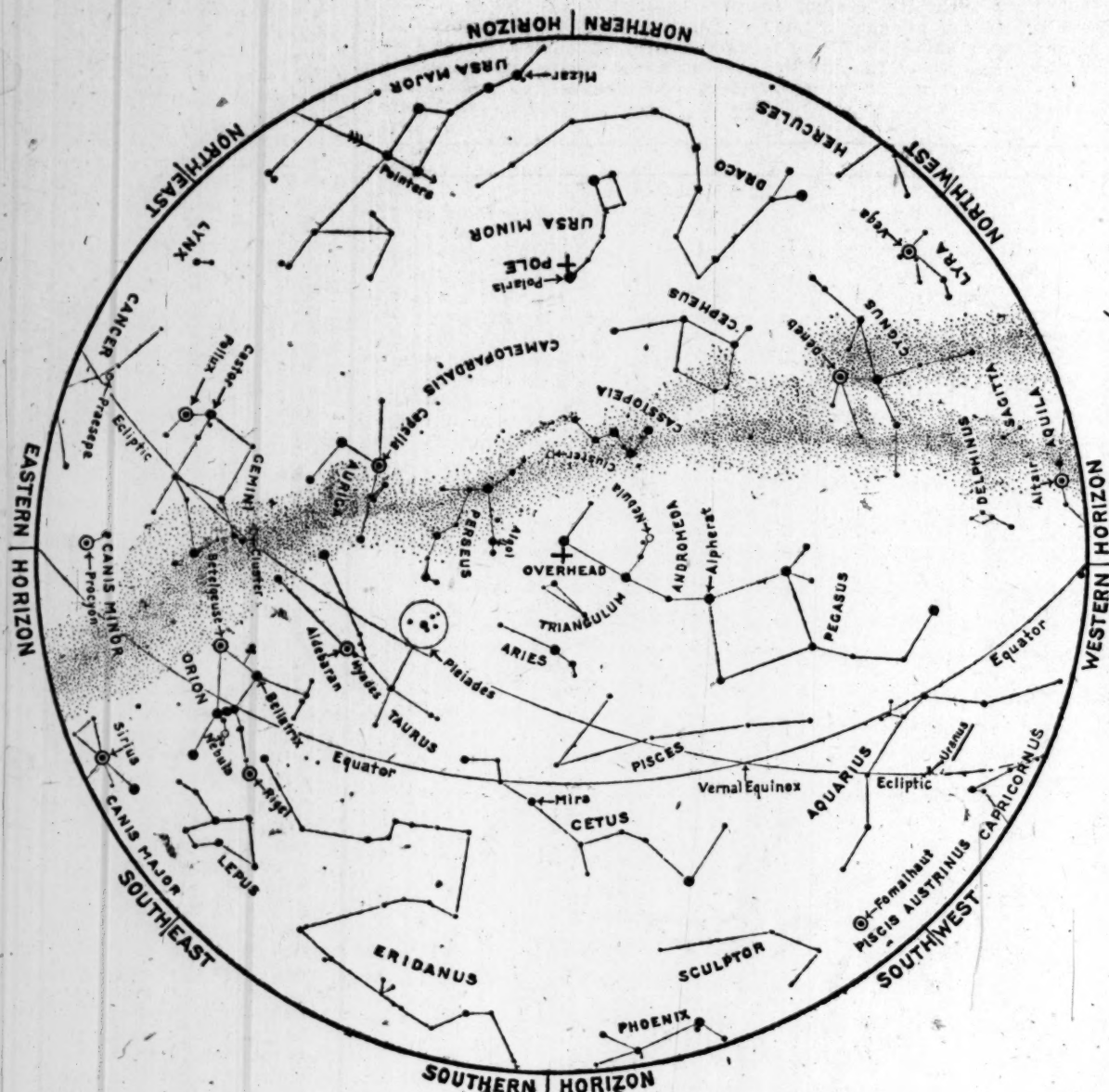
a very efficient bomb. He calls attention to a crater in Arizona as evidence of a "hit" on the earth by a meteor long ago. That there are not more like it he thinks is due to the shield of the earth's atmosphere, and to the obliteration of the traces by the weathering through ages.

On the other hand, it is argued by others that not much can be predicted for craters of 50 miles across from experiments producing craters of only 100 feet in diameter. It might seem that meteors might strike the

panying map show an advance of the heralds of winter. Taurus is in the lead, followed by Orion and Gemini. Procyon, the Fore-Dog of Canis Minor, and Sirius, the Dog-Star of Canis Major, appear on the horizon. These two stars form a nearly equilateral triangle with Betelgeuse in Orion, and this relation makes their identification rather easy. Perseus and Cassiopeia are overhead. Between them one can see a hazy patch, which is composed of two star clusters. Even an opera glass brings a multitude of stars into

light. Mars is visible for several hours after sunset, being in the southwest, traveling in the constellation Sagittarius into that of Capricornus. Uranus is the only planet above the horizon at the time for which our map is drawn, but cannot be readily observed. The other planets are all morning stars, none rising before midnight.

There will be a partial eclipse of the sun on November 10. It will be visible chiefly in western Europe and eastern North America. This is not a



The November evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear November 6 at 11 p. m., November 21 at 10 p. m., December 6 at 9 p. m., and December 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of the planets are underscored on the map.

surface at all angles of incidence. Professor Campbell of the Lick Observatory sees only one feature on the lunar surface suggesting an impact differing appreciably from strikes in directions making small angles with the perpendicular to the surface. This is among the lunar Alps, which are plowed through seemingly by a massive meteoric body. The resulting "Valley of the Alps" is about 83 miles long and perhaps four or five miles wide, with precipitous sides of over 11,000 feet. "It is as if a great meteorite, traveling northerly over Italy, had struck the southern flank of the Alps at Como and plowed its way horizontally through the Alps as far as Lucerne." There is doubt whether any meteor could produce so stupendous an effect without volatilization or other destructive consequences to itself. Professor Campbell has observed in lunar formations the existence of craterlets in the summits of central crater peaks. These observations, which have been confirmed by others, he considers as fatal to the impact theory for the origin of these crater peaks. He is disposed to believe that, with some possible exceptions, the principal surface features are the ordinary products to be expected from evolutionary processes purely geologic. Thus, it is seen that opinions still differ. It may be that the lunar craters have a twofold origin.

The Constellations

The position of the constellations at the hours represented by the accom-

panying map show an advance of the heralds of winter. Taurus is in the lead, followed by Orion and Gemini. Procyon, the Fore-Dog of Canis Minor, and Sirius, the Dog-Star of Canis Major, appear on the horizon. These two stars form a nearly equilateral triangle with Betelgeuse in Orion, and this relation makes their identification rather easy. Perseus and Cassiopeia are overhead. Between them one can see a hazy patch, which is composed of two star clusters. Even an opera glass brings a multitude of stars into

view. Cygnus, whose form is popularly called the Northern Cross, is following Lyra as it sets. The Cross seems more real now, since it stands nearly upright to the horizon. Andromeda and Pegasus extend almost all the way from the zenith to the sky line, and form a very prominent feature in the west. In the north the Little Dipper, or Ursa Minor is suspended by the handle. Beneath are Draco and Ursa Major. The south is rather void at this time. Cetus and Eridanus not being of striking appearance. Fomalhaut of the Southern Fish is setting in the southwest.

The planet Mercury is not visible until near the end of the month, when it may be seen as a morning star. Venus in the southwest after sunset is coming into better position for observation. If it is once seen, no one will fail to recognize its great brilliancy, as it glows in the yellow twi-

total eclipse. At the most favored point, which is in Greenland, no more than three-quarters of the sun's diameter will be obscured by the dark body of the moon interposing itself between us and the sun. At Boston, the edge of the moon may be first seen at 8:59 a. m. At the middle of the eclipse coming at 10:13 a. m., only 0.38 of the sun's diameter will be covered. At 11:31 a. m. the last trace of the moon will disappear. The moon will pass over the northern portion of the sun, moving from west to east.

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BROTHERHOOD IN
MASONIC LIFE

Speaker Says If There Had
Been More Freemasonry War
Would Have Been Averted

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—American brethren who were over on this side for the bicentenary and peace celebrations of the United Grand Lodge of England, will, next time they come, miss the faces of two brethren whom they met on either or both of those occasions. C. W. Last, the hall porter at Freemasons' Hall, has retired after 40 years' service. He has served under three grand secretaries, two of whom he was with during the whole of their tenure of office, for he was appointed to office at the same time as Col. Shadwell Clarke, the predecessor of Sir Edward Letchworth, with whom he was during his 25 years' service.

Freemasonry and War

Sir Patrick Rose-Innes, a judge, has been presented by the brethren of Aberdeenshire West with the jewel of a past provincial grand master in recognition of his valuable services during his fifteen years' occupancy of that chair. In acknowledging the gift he said he could not help thinking that if the true tenets of Freemasonry had been practiced as they had been preached abroad and if there had been more Freemasonry in some countries there would never have been a great war. In some countries it had failed to grip the hearts of men and had failed to teach them that brotherly love, charity and truth which they boasted of and which, he was sure, many endeavored to practice. In these days of unrest, they should do what they could to promote the interests of the craft and so create a true brotherhood to teach men that there were other ways of achieving their ends than by taking each other's lives and each other's property. Politics were banned, but he thought he might say that the lodges could do much to prevent the ruin of the country and the empire which they had done so much to establish.

A new lodge has been founded in Glasgow, to be known as Lodge Gowanhill, No. 1222. The consecrating officer was A. A. Hagart Speirs, the provincial grand master, who also installed Councilor John Mitchell as the primus master of the lodge.

The Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland has granted no fewer than five chapters in New South Wales at their session this past week, to meet at Double Bay, Helensburgh, Kitchener, Glebe, and Austral. Dr. William Haig

has also been appointed grand superintendent for Perthshire.

A war memorial in connection with the Gordon Lodge, Buckie, has just been unveiled in the Masonic temple there, by the provincial grand master of Banffshire, John Reid. It is in memory of the members of the lodge who fell in the great war, of whom there were eight.

Earl of Stradbroke's Office

A petition is being sent to the United Grand Lodge of England from the brethren in Suffolk asking that their provincial grand master, the Earl of Stradbroke, may continue in his office, notwithstanding his appointment as Governor of Victoria. In consenting to continue to act, with the grand master's approval, Lord Stradbroke says he realizes what a disadvantage it is to the Province for its head to be absent for any length of time, but he is at the service of the brethren and prepared to fall in with their wishes should the grand master approve.

Is Freemasonry to be regarded as a substitute for religion or as a handmaid for practical religion, is a practical question, to which the Rev. A. M. Trengrove, who has just been installed as master of a lodge in South Australia, gives a practical answer. Freemasonry, he says, is religious, but not a religion. It has no mission to the masses of the heathen world. It has no definite place for the woman or the child. It has no message of hope to human derelicts. It shuts out and ignores the vast majority of the human race, only reaching them by indirect influence. It is a progressive science.

Its volume of the sacred laws, if read daily and prayerfully as recommended, ought to lead the sincere craftsman to a proper appreciation of that supreme personality to whom Christianity owes its origin. The fact that a church has to meet the spiritual needs of both sexes and all ages should weigh against the institution which caters, however splendidly, for men of a select type. In the majority of instances, Freemasonry begins with a very worthy product of other institutions. The Masonic contribution is a very valuable one, but no more should be claimed for the craft than it claims for itself.

GOLDEN RULE IS ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Three hundred automobile dealers, organized in the Louisiana-Mississippi Automotive Trade Association, adopted the Golden Rule as a business motto at their recent semi-annual convention, in Gulfport, Mississippi, and agreed to pool their interests to eliminate the dishonest, careless and unbusinesslike dealer, or any salesmen or dealer who uses dishonest methods.

NEW AUSTRALIAN
LABOR TRIBUNAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—An attempt to cope with industrial discontent in Australia has been made by the federal government, which at the end of July introduced into the House of Representatives an Industrial Peace Act, which will apply to disputes extending beyond the limits of one state. The bill establishes a commonwealth council of industrial representatives, consisting of an even number, not less than six, of whom half will represent the employers and half the employees. A chairman will be appointed by the Governor-General, and will have a casting vote only. District councils may be established in any state, the membership being chosen in the same way, and the powers and functions being similar to those of the central council. These district councils will report direct to the principal body.

A special tribunal may also be appointed for the settlement or prevention of disputes in any industry. No dispute as to which a claim is pending in the Arbitration Court or of which the hearing has begun, may be referred to a special tribunal. But if a special tribunal is satisfied that normal circumstances have arisen which affect the fundamental justice of any terms of an award made by the court that tribunal may satisfy or vary the terms so affected. Any order or award of the special tribunal may be enforced as an award of the Arbitration Court. Where an agreement is reached it is to be filed with the industrial registrar, and will be as binding as an award. Any contraventions of the act or regulations shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding £100, or both. The wide powers given to the central commonwealth council may be understood from the following among other functions: (a) To consider any matters, conditions, and tendencies in any part of the Commonwealth leading or likely to lead to industrial disputes, or in any way affecting or likely to affect industrial peace; (b) to inquire into any industrial matter brought before it by a member, or referred to it by the Governor-General, and to declare its opinion thereon; (c) to confer with any persons or associations as to any matters affecting the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes; (d) to appoint committees of the commonwealth council for the purpose of any inquiry or conference; (e) to summon any person before the commonwealth council or a committee thereof, for the purpose of conference or of giving evidence.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Rang Tang

"You young people were so interested reading about the gorilla recently exhibited in the London Zoo, whose inseparable companion is a boy, that I thought you might be equally pleased to hear of another very intelligent monkey, of which Uncle Louis saw a good deal," said Aunt Ella. "In fact, they were fellow passengers on board a sailing vessel. This monkey was a big orang-outang, as you shall hear."

"The Dutch Indies," says Uncle Louis, "are probably the most prolific of all lands, and its inhabitants are the happiest and most contented in the world. Their requirements are few, and they get all they need. Yet there are some willing to leave their homes for the sake of that which they could not get if they remained at home, and very likely the love of adventure has much to do with it."

"The government (Dutch) is one of the wisest to be found anywhere in the treatment of aborigines. These are allowed to do just as they please as regards their religion, language and customs, just as they used to do before these foreigners came and took possession of their lands."

"Monkeys are everywhere, in the forests, in the fields, and even in the plantations, but they are hard to capture; and in the days to which this narrative refers, monkeys were not in demand, but men were—and for a specific purpose, that is, for diving—for all Malays are good divers."

"In the early '60s (1862) a Dutch ship from Batavia (Java) was looking for divers, calling at several islands to obtain them. A Malay was found at one of these islands with such splendid capabilities as a diver that the captain was only too eager to secure him, but the man said he had a 'brother,' a monkey, and he positively refused to go unless his 'brother' was also taken."

"On board these pearlers, the Malays take a hand in the work, and whatever this particular Malay had to do, Rang Tang, as they called the monkey, would also do. If washing the deck, the monkey would use a broom; when taking in sails, he would run up the rigging and assist; and even at the wheel, he would take a hand with his mate. At meal times he, like the Malays, would squat round the kettle full of rice, and dip his fingers in and secure his share of the food."

"The captain soon discovered that the orang-outang he so reluctantly took on board his ship was a very valuable hand. This monkey was surprisingly quick in understanding all that was said. In fact, he soon became a great favorite with all, and at the last island the ship called at (Pimor), the captain took in a supply of monkey nuts especially for Rang Tang."

"In the early evenings the Malays would sit round the open fire (a fire made inside a tub filled with sand), and sing and chat and tell stories, in which Rang Tang would take a great interest; and he always took a hand in such sports as could be played on board a pearler. At night he slept alongside his 'brother,' the Malay, for these two were inseparable companions."

"When the ship arrived at the pearl-reef grounds—New Guinea—it was necessary to obtain water and wood. The natives were very friendly, and readily granted the captain all he asked for. The aborigines invited the captain and his men to come ashore and join or witness their dances. The invitation was gladly accepted, Rang Tang, of course, being one of the party."

"During the festivities the Papuans used a drum, in conjunction with other native instruments, and the monkey, on hearing and seeing the drum beaten, seemed to enjoy the music so much that he joined in the dance! This caused these New Guinea people, men, women, and children, to take more notice of the monkey's doings and tricks, and when, during an interval, the drummer left his drum on the ground, the monkey made a rush for it, and taking up the drum and sticks, began to beat away with great vigor. His hosts were greatly delighted, till at last every one, Papuan and Malay, began to dance to the tune of the monkey's drumming!"

"These drums are elongated, small in the middle and wide at both ends, covered with skins, and of course quite hollow. Anyone can pick up their simple style of drumming, and monkeys, as you know, are great imitators."

"When it was time to return, Rang Tang refused to part with his drum and sticks, but far from creating an unfriendly feeling, it became, on the contrary, a new tie of friendship, for the captain gave the owner of the drum a handsome present of a colored turban—a long, narrow piece of calico—in exchange for it. Then the captain showed them some mother-of-pearl shells, and said he would pay a good price for such; so on the first favorable day, at low tide, the natives took the captain to a place in an adjoining bay where the shells were plentiful. These proved to be similar to the Ceylon shells, and of little commercial value, but the pearls found in them were very fine."

"When Rang Tang first saw his 'brother' disappear below the water,

he began to cry, and was only reassured when he saw him return with shells in each hand. When he went over the second time after depositing the shells, the monkey after some hesitation jumped over the side, and after a little difficulty dived below till even his long tail disappeared. Monkeys do not like water, but such was his devotion to his 'brother' he imitated everything he saw the Malay do."

"This work went on during the low tides, and at the end of each day, the shells would be opened, every man opening his own, and whatever pearls were found in their respective piles were credited to each individual. Rang

Mother, then after dinner maybe Uncle Ed will take us way down near the end of the island."

Horace hurriedly finished filling his pail, then together the children hastened into the kitchen with their berries. Their mother had the crust rolled ready for the fruit and laughed when they told her why they picked so fast."

"Can we go down to meet Uncle Ed first, Mother?" asked Barbara. "Then we'll be right back to help you."

"Yes, certainly, run down to meet him," their mother answered.

So they ran eagerly to the dock and helped him tie his boat and logs.

Josef Haydn

Priscilla was playing a beautiful little melody on the piano. Uncle Tom, who was reading in an adjoining room, said, "I like that! Please play it again."

Priscilla played it again for her 'audience,' as she called Uncle Tom. "I think I can guess who composed it," said Uncle Tom, when she had finished. "Wasn't it Haydn?"

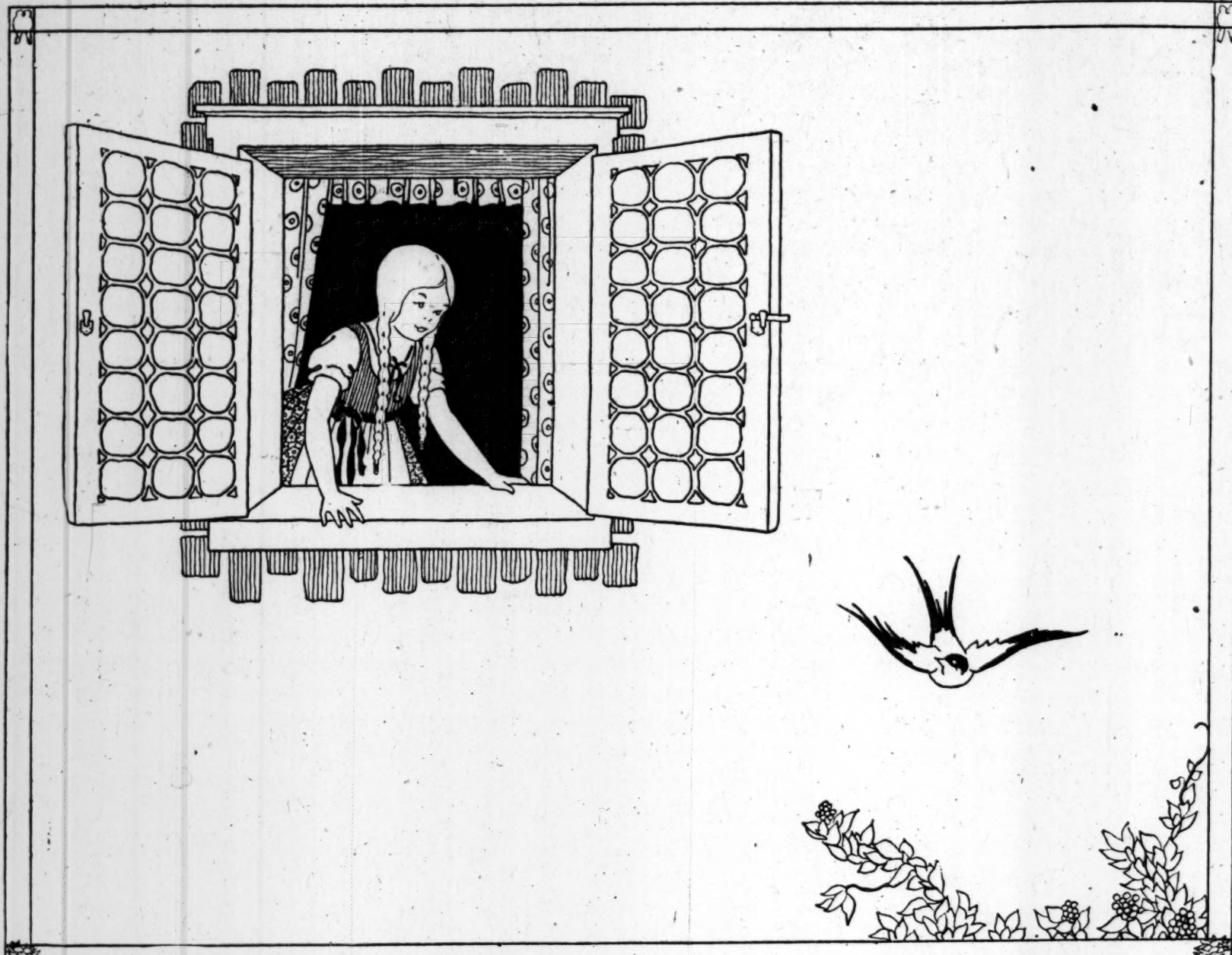
"Right," said Priscilla, coming to perch on the arm of his chair. "Don't you know a story about him?"

"Yes, I do," said Uncle Tom, smiling broadly as he said it, for he knew

note was important, for it completed the harmony. Quickly he struck that key with his nose and sounded his chord as it was written in the music.

"And so I could tell other incidents about Josef Haydn, how he directed wonderful orchestras and gave many concertos and how he wrote such oratorios as 'The Creation' and 'The Four Seasons,' music which people like to hear again and again. But just now I'd like to hear you play some more."

Priscilla went back to the piano very glad that Uncle Tom had told her such an interesting story about Haydn and the music he had composed.



"Once I saw a little bird come hop, hop, hop"

A Little Bird

Once I saw a little bird
Come hop, hop, hop;
So I cried, "Little bird,
Will you stop, stop, stop?"
And was going to the window
To say, "How do you do?"
But he shook his little tail,
And away he flew.

Some Four-Footed Harvesters

The busiest of the little people of autumn woods are the chipmunks, or red squirrels, after the nuts and acorns begin to drop. Try this fall to go to some secluded piece of woods, where you can sit for a forenoon, still as a log, and watch the squirrels that come to a hickory tree, to husk and carry off the nuts. See the trees about you quietly letting go their leaves, and their ripe fruits. There goes your squirrel with his nut across an open space where a big tree was taken out.

Some of the little nuts, like beech and hazel and chinquapin, are hoarded as eagerly as the larger kinds. Though small, they are sweet and rich; and the thin shells economize space in the store house, and save work in getting out the meats. The oily nuts are picked up clean. Seeds of the ash are small, but rich in oil. The dry balls of the basswood are gathered by the little white-footed mouse. To this store are added fruits—red alderberries and rose hips. The mice lie low by day, and gather their harvest under cover of the friendly dark.

The apple harvest is in progress in the orchards and in the woods. The wild apples we call crabs are stored by squirrels in hollow trees. The woodchuck is fond of these harsh little fruits, and lays up a store of them. You will be struck with the abundant leisure of this little woodsman, in sharp contrast to the laborious life led by his neighbor, the red squirrel.

Stars and Daisies

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
It seems the stars have tumbled down;
The meadows all are bright
With hosts and hosts of daisy flowers—
Gold centers, petals white.

So high within the evening sky
White petals cannot show,
But only sweet gold centers gleam
Like candle flames aglow.

And when the stars begin to crowd
Upon the Milky Way,
They beg the great white Lady Moon
Which stars shall go or stay.

Then o'er the waiting summer fields,
When June's first storm cloud jars,
Some seem to fall as daisy flowers,
Some blossom high, as stars!

The Asparagus Bed

My kitty and I are by the asparagus bed. It is very green there. This corner of our yard is little and square because there are fir trees on all sides, and it is hidden. The asparagus waves in the wind. My kitty sits quietly by me and washes her paws. The hedge is between us and the road. I think I hear a chicken in the hedge. Presently, he will come out and look at me. I know all our chickens. I have names for them.

I hear the mower in the meadow. It is cutting down the meadow grass. When the wind blows up the lane, it brings the sound. I would like to be riding on the mower and driving the big horses! I am sure I could drive them for I know all the horses very well. I should like to mow the grass by the river but I would not mow the bright, red flowers that grow on the edge of the stream. I would let them grow and look down into the water. The chicken has come out of the hedge. I am going to give him a piece of my bread.

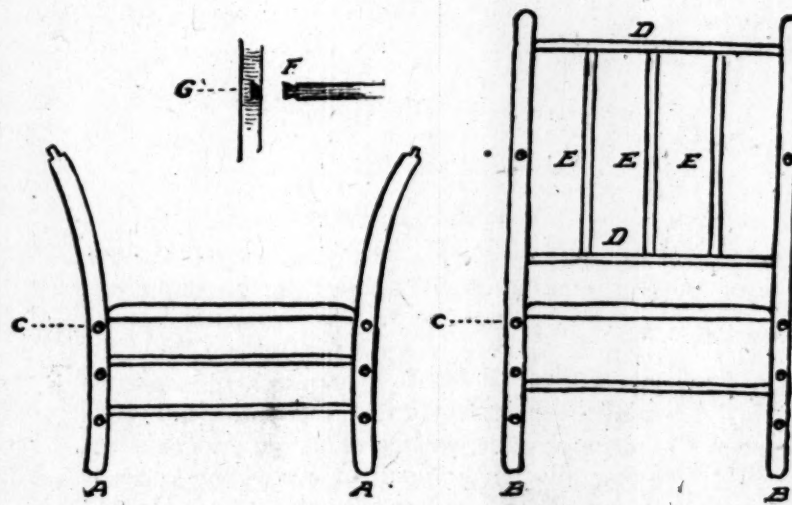


Diagram for constructing a chair

How to Make Furniture

Rustic Chairs

Any boy big enough to wield saw, auger and jackknife can turn carpenter and make his own rustic furniture for veranda, camp or den. He does not need to have special training or even any talent in this direction. He must, however, use ingenuity, care and patience, which are worth more to him than a whole box of sharp tools. Armed with the three tools mentioned above he can turn out pieces of furniture that will be enduring, comfortable and artistic, and at practically no expense.

When I was a lad my grandfather used to buy garden seats from the

Indians, for nobody else made them; but now a number of big manufacturing firms turn out similar furniture. I liked the Indian stuff better. It seemed more friendly. Therefore I thought how nice it would be if every one made his own chairs and tables. One day I got a few tools and tried, and do you know it wasn't at all hard and it was heaps of fun. I will give a few hints and then perhaps you will become an amateur carpenter yourself.

If you know of a wood-lot or farm where they will permit you to cut a few saplings take your hatchet and search about for hickory, ash, beech, white maple or other hardwood tree and lop off some sturdy limbs; the thickness of your wrist, and others again much thinner, say the diameter of your thumb. Leave them in a sunny place for a few weeks to dry out. If you prefer some of them curved bend them and put a weight to hold them in place. When you are ready to start, put the old glue pot on the back of the stove, so that the contents will be thin and piping hot when you need it.

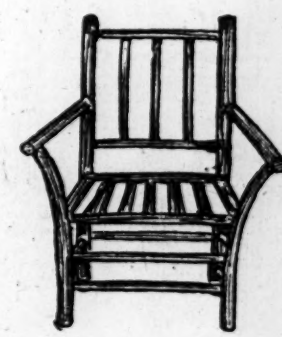
Saw off two pieces of equal length, about two feet each (A. A.), and two about three feet each and fairly straight (B. B.), and you have the front and the back uprights. Take your auger and bore holes from half to three-quarters of an inch deep on two sides of each upright (C.) so that you can insert two rungs in front of the chair, two in each side and one in the back. Also make holes with a larger auger for the rungs holding the seat, the two back cross pieces and the arms. There will be 28 holes in all. It would be advisable before attempting boring to place the post in a vice or some other place where it cannot move.

Next cut two pieces for the arms, each 20 inches long and nearly as thick as the uprights. Bore one hole in each about three inches from the larger end, and shave down the smaller end so as to fit in the hole in the back upright, which hole should be two feet from the floor. Cut two slightly smaller pieces (D.), each 15 inches long, for the back cross-pieces, shaving down the ends for insertion in the holes prepared for them. These pieces must have holes for the three uprights (E.). Now cut your rungs, seven in all and no bigger around than your thumb; and four stouter pieces to support the seat, the front one 18 inches, and the others 16 inches. The lengths of the several rungs must correspond with these, of course.

There only remains the back strips and the seat cross-pieces. These should be made flat on one side by either splitting or whittling down. Three will do for the back, but you will need at least six for the seat. The ends of the seat pieces should be cut as shown in Fig. F so as to fit down in the notch cut in the front and back seat poles, as in Fig. G. If these joints are made correctly there will be no giving way of the seat. A small nail in each end will keep the piece in place.

And now, provided your glue pot is ready, you can commence the fun of putting your chair together. First put all the pieces in that connect the two back uprights, being sure that you have plenty of glue in every hole as well as smeared liberally on the ends being inserted. Then to keep the pieces from slipping out bind the uprights firmly together with rope or strong twine. Follow the same line of procedure with the front section, and then put them both aside for 24 hours to dry. Afterward join up the parts, bind them with rope, and when thoroughly dry tack in your seat pieces. Behold, a chair!

I have described above how to make a chair of a particular size and style. Any boy with initiative can vary the style to suit his needs, from a rocking-chair to a garden bench. He could learn in a few hours how to



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An A-1 Little Tar

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
I wear a snow-white uniform,
And, though my rank is low,
My rating in the Navy list is seen;
I never tread the Quarter Deck,
I'm always down below,
Beneath the tossing waters blue and green.

My quarters aren't palatial,
They're shared with all my mates,
In one small room we live and sleep
and eat;
The Navy teaches every one
To pack himself up neat,
If all the ratings spread themselves
We'd need a bigger Fleet.

Lavinia's Story

Lavinia sat, pen in hand, exercise book in front of her, inkpot in front of that.

That morning they had had a lesson on essay writing at school, which they had all thoroughly enjoyed. It was the end that had not seemed quite so nice. The mistress had concluded like this:

"Now, children, you ought to be able to write a story about anything. Do you remember what some one once wrote?"

The poem hangs on the berry-bush
When comes the poet's eye,
And the whole street is a masquerade
When Shakespeare passes by.

Let me see, for your next subject—oh, anything will do—and as she looked out of the window something caught her eye—"write me a story on telegraph poles."

"Whatever is there to write about a telegraph pole? They're all the same," remarked some of the class.

"Well, then, write about their all-the-sameness!"

So saying she shut up her books and left the class room. The children dispersed in all directions and went to their various homes. Now, as a result of all this, Lavinia sat in front of her exercise book. She began:

"Although telegraph poles are tall and bare-looking they have nothing to do with the North and the South poles."

"Oh, dear, that won't do," she said aloud to herself, and began again:

"Telegraph poles are tall and straight. I think they dig a hole about three feet deep to put them in. I know this, at least I think I do, because that is what they did when they put in the poles for my swing. They always seem to be talking and making a great noise when you walk by them along a road." Here she stopped. She took a new sheet and began all over again, and this is what she wrote:

"TELEGRAPH POLES"

"Once upon a time there was a beautiful fir wood. The trees were all over the side of the hill, and stood tall and straight like sentinels watching over the wide valley, where they could see the curves of the big river winding its way down to the sea."

"On the very top of the hill stood three particularly handsome young trees all by themselves. These three were great friends, and were very fond of talking over all the fine things they were going to be one of these days. They longed for the day when they would be cut down, and sent sliding down the chute and off on the river, on a voyage of adventure, like so many of their brothers."

"Two of them thought they would like to be made into toys, or furniture for a nursery; they said it would be such fun to play with lots of children. 'The third wanted to hear and know about all the things going on in the big world, so he decided he would like to become part of a big ship and sail away all over the sea.'

"At last, one day, their desire was satisfied; they were cut down and sent down the chute, and then floated down the broad river. That was delicious, and the three friends always managed to keep close together."

"Finally, after much traveling, they arrived at a carpenter's shed. The two friends saw all sorts of furniture being made, so they remained hopeful, though they wondered why they saw no toys. With the third it was somewhat different. He did not want to become a table or a chair; he still wanted to see and hear things going on in the world, and there seemed no likelihood of the carpenter turning into a shipbuilder."

"However, a surprise was in store for all three. Instead of being sawn up into planks as so many trees had been, one day some big men came and carried them just as they were and laid them on a big cart. The two friends had not far to go. They were taken into a garden, where to their joy they saw three children playing. But the moment the trees arrived they gave up their games and went to watch. Then the fir poles found they were to play with the children after all, and stay in the lovely out-of-doors as well; they were to be the main supports of the children's swing."

"In the meantime our nautical friend was waving his bark stripped off. Then he too was put about three feet deep in the ground. He was to be a telegraph pole. At first he was quite disappointed, but one day, when he confided his past wishes to the telegraph poles on either side of him, they told him not to be a goose."

"Why, if you take the trouble to learn the Morse code you will hear all sorts of interesting things going on in the world. Messages of all kinds, telegrams to friends, telegrams to newspapers; why, nearly all the news of the world travels over the telegraph wires. You can't think how interesting it is."

"So the telegraph pole had his wish granted, too, though in not at all the way he had expected. And he found that although telegraph poles look all the same, they don't have a bit of an all-the-same sort of life, but lots of change and different things to hear every day."

Sea Gulls

There are more than 50 kinds of gulls to be found all over the world. Most of these are marine or sea dwelling birds, though several species are found near bodies of fresh water, like the Great Lakes and other inland seas.

As there are many kinds of gulls, so, too, they have many names, some of which possess real charm and interest. Among them are the Arctic gull, the goose-gull, the herring or silvery gull, the Iceland gull, the kittiwake, the laughing gull, and the mew.

PORTUGAL FACES BREAD DIFFICULTY

Government Has Now Abandoned the System of One Class Bread and Adopted That of First and Second Qualities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Recently it was reported that for the moment a state of comparative tranquillity had begun to reign, but it was of necessity pointed out that appearances could not be anything but deceptive, and that there was good reason to believe that the lull in disturbance and violence only presaged another storm for which the elements of unrest were preparing. This prediction, made with certainty by all who understand the complex but really fearful situation of Portugal now, unhappily is already fully justified.

Not only Lisbon but many other parts of the country are again subjected to disorder which has revolutionary characteristics, and martial law has had to be declared in Setubal, which is a place of over 30,000 inhabitants situated some 20 miles south of Lisbon and a port of considerable pretensions, largely engaged in the salt trade and in sardine packing. At the same time a political crisis has opened out, a minister has resigned and there is speculation as to how the government of Antonio Granjo will face the difficulties which seem about to crash upon it. The history of Portuguese politics in the last two or three years and the circumstances of the formation of the present government and its immediate predecessors forbid the slightest optimism being entertained in the matter, although at the moment the Premier talks of appointing a new minister to fill temporarily the office vacated by the one who has resigned. But one of the parties has declared war against the government, the Republican.

The disturbing element in the country, called the revolutionaries, and who are aided, abetted and pushed on by the Bolsheviks, who impregnate them and of whom, indeed, this element largely consists, was evidently only waiting for a first-class pretext for getting most actively to business again, and it has it in the bread difficulty. This has now stirred up a scene of great excitement and danger. Bread is of necessity scarce in Portugal now; the rich do not suffer in respect to the shortage, as indeed they suffer in very little, but the poor do. Some time ago the government issued an order by which only one class of bread was to be baked and sold in the country; it appears then that in the matter of supply and distribution this might be a good measure, and politically also it at least seemed to sound well that it should all be the same for the rich and the poor alike.

No One-Class Bread

But everybody knows that no matter what government orders are issued, nothing can be the same in Portugal in these days for rich and poor, that it is the easiest thing to get behind any such order, and that it is done as a matter of course. The government has, therefore, in response to bitter complaints and criticisms and the lamentations of the poor, abandoned the system of one-class bread and has ordained that there shall be two classes, first and second. The first-class bread is of the kind that before the war was called "de luxe," and the second is given the name of "the poor people's bread." It was hoped that by making this distinction and charging heavy prices for the first-class bread bread that the supplies of the second-class might be increased and therefore that the want among the poor might be lessened. It was almost certain from the outset that whatever wisdom and benevolence there might have been in this decision, it was certain to arouse demonstrations of dissatisfaction, for indeed the state of feeling and unrest in this country now is that whatever is done in regard to anything will always raise such feelings and demonstrations.

The newspapers were plainly apprehensive. The syndicalist organ, "A Batalha," took up the old cry that there was now one class of bread for the rich and another for the poor, and "O Seculo"—not now, as was reported, under the old proprietorship and its old independence nor yet being fully proved—asked if there was enough bread at 1.64 escudos for the rich, and if there was let them have it at that price which they could very well afford to give, seeing the prices they could pay for fancy confectionery, but it was of importance that there should be something else and plenty of it, for the poor to buy and eat, for they had not enough money to buy bread at that price. "A Capital" again insisted that there must now be plenty of bread of the second class.

Danger of New Order

But clearly the danger of the new order was that the price made no difficulty to the rich in the case of the first-class bread and that the bakers would naturally make and sell that which paid them best, that is to say the first-class bread, and thus it followed that with a shortage of flour there would be a shortage of the second-class for the needs of the poor. The "Jornal do Commercio," in pointing this out, noticed that from the very moment of the issuing of the order and its coming into force there was a shortage of second-class bread, and disturbances began immediately not only in Lisbon but in many parts of the country. Political theories and practices are one cause of revolution, but a much more certain one is hunger, and now the poor people were hungry and saw the cause in the new governmental order which naturally,

if unfairly, they considered to be directed against themselves. At Almaguer, when the people had been without bread for three days they demonstrated and there was trouble; at Oporto the people at once became fractious and attacked a bakery and the same thing happened in various parts of Lisbon, the populace smashing into the bakeries and taking the bread they found there and destroying other things. Shots were soon fired, public and police came into conflict, there was at least one killed and many wounded, the Republican Guard began as usual to occupy its "strategic positions," and the government became more than usually alarmed, to the end that the police were enjoined to issue a notice to the effect that the military authorities would distribute bread to bakeries that were short of flour.

This was just the beginning and from this preliminary situation the trouble rapidly developed, for the revolutionary elements here saw their opportunity and got to work. There was talk at once of a pending strike on the part of the postal and telegraphic employees, who are always either striking or about to strike, resulting in the demoralization of this service, which must have been for long past the most irregular and uncertain in the world.

Bakers and the Government

The next development was that the bakers of Lisbon held a meeting at which they took exception to the government measures and announced that they would go on strike if their demands were not satisfied, and at the same time questions were raised as to persons who had been made prisoners on social-political grounds in Oporto and what assistance could be given to them. Suddenly then came the news of the upheaval at Setubal, where, on the ground that food supplies had run out, a general strike was declared. It was carried into effect and all the manufactories, warehouses, offices and shops were closed. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of that day the strikers and the people generally showed a disposition to do damage and broke into a shop and sacked it, while in the early hours of the following morning they lay in wait for the people coming to market with fruit and vegetables, attacked them, and seized all their goods. The soldiers were now called out, and artillery, cavalry and the Republican Guard were posted in the main street, but the look of things became really worse, and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon it was considered that the disturbances had full revolutionary character. Crowds of people marched through the town and attacked the shops, the military authorities found it to be necessary to occupy the public buildings with artillery, there were violent collisions between the revolutionary elements and the troops, many casualties resulting, and there was nothing for it but to declare Setubal in a state of war, which was done accordingly. Only the hotels and the chemists' shops remained open.

The Premier, Antonio Granjo, accompanied by one or two friends and a military officer, went personally to Setubal to make himself acquainted with the state of affairs, and the result of what he saw and what he feared was the decision to send more cavalry and more infantry to the place and to establish wireless telegraphy there. And at the same time there were reports of disturbances at Barro, on the other side of the Tagus from Lisbon, and of great activity among the Syndicalists there. It is amid these deeply anxious circumstances that a new political crisis was started, one of pure politics and having no ostensible relation to the national trouble in hand.

LABOR AMENDMENTS TO INDUSTRIAL LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The executive of the New South Wales branch of the Australian Labor Party recently appointed a subcommittee to draw up proposed amendments to the state industrial laws. The recommendations contained in its report have been forwarded to the state Labor government, with a request that it take steps as soon as possible to have them embodied in the law. It is recommended that 44 hours be fixed as a week's work, Saturday work to be subject to arrangement. In mining and underground occupations, the day's work, it is considered, should not exceed six hours, bank to bank, and preference to unionists should be granted to all the public services of the State.

Among other numerous recommendations are the following: That lawyers should be excluded from practice in the Arbitration Court, or in any court or board or committee within the jurisdiction of the act, except with the unanimous consent of the parties to a case. Equal pay, irrespective of sex, to employees in any calling, engaged on the same class of work. Court to have the power to abolish or to order, and to remit the fixation of piece-work rates to a board of reference, which it should have power to call into being. To extend the jurisdiction of the courts to persons in receipt of wages or remuneration up to £15 per week. The court to have power to control in any industry, or calling, any matter, including matters of management, where such affects employment. Section 52 to be amended clearly to give unions the right to allocate funds to political purposes. The living wage on its declaration to apply automatically to awards and agreements, varying all wages in such by the amount the living wage may have been varied. Section 67—Powers of Inspector. Amend to give authorized officials of the union the right to enter any place or premises or any ship or vessel or any mine or building to interview employees, inspect time and wages sheets, and investigate any alleged breach of any award or agreement.

DANUBE'S FUTURE ASTRAFFIC HIGHWAY

Completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal Would Give France Direct Commercial Union With Danubian States

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—The Danube and its future certainly occupy a most important place among the many economic relations between western and southern Germany, and Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Balkan countries, it is believed that nothing could do more to help the economic recovery of all these countries than the joining up of the Danube and the Rhine. Austria would then have a small recompense for the loss of her sea connections, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria would have the possibility of bringing their grain cheaply to the south German markets and Rumania would also be the gainer from the increased river traffic. Vienna owing to her geographical situation, would also be enabled to maintain her position as a great commercial and traffic center.



Making a water highway across Europe
Dotted line shows how it is proposed, by means of a Rhine-Main-Danube Canal, to make shipping possible from the North Sea to the Black Sea

economic problems arising out of the war. Hence the proceedings of the International Danube Conference in Paris are followed with the greatest interest in Central Europe.

The Danube has become a political object of the first rank, and the rivalry for the domination of the great river, goes far beyond all technical or economic considerations. The internal traffic must be developed to the greatest possible extent chiefly under the auspices of the bordering states. Moreover, the project of connecting the North Sea, through the Danube, with the Adriatic, the Black Sea, the Aegean Sea and the Persian Gulf, is now again being talked of, especially in France, which would gladly undertake the supervision of the work. The completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, would give France direct commercial communication with the Danubian states and would also benefit Austrian interests. England too is strongly in favor of anything which will tend to the speedy development of the Danube traffic.

A Great Traffic River

There are two very important reasons why the Danube should be made a great traffic highway with the least possible delay. The first is the utter inadequacy of the continental railway system, especially in central eastern and southeastern Europe, which has been entirely broken down through the war; and next the restoration and extension of the waterways would facilitate the creation of great water powers, which would serve as a substitute for coal, now so scarce and so enormously expensive. Viewed from these two points, projects for waterways, which before the war were regarded as extravagant and exaggerated, have now assumed an actual importance, such as could never have been imagined. The whole of the railways in Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, are in such a deplorable state—tracks, equipment, rolling stock, and also the staffs—that for all these countries, the only half-way means of communication lies over the Danube.

This explains the eagerness of all these countries to bring their freight to the river and the anxiety of England—supported by the most zealous and efficient work of Admiral Troubridge—to get navigation going as fast as possible. It is frankly admitted, that the financial, economic and social reconstruction of all the lands comprised in the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy within a reasonable time, is quite impossible without the aid of this great waterway.

Thousand-Year-Old Plans

The thousand-year-old plans for joining the Danube and the Rhine by the construction of the Main canal, have suddenly gained a new and greater actuality. In 1917, the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal Company was formed for the purpose of investigating the technical, economic and financial aspects of the project. The results of this inquiry proved most satisfactory and it is hoped that the construction work can now be undertaken. The route proposed runs from Aschaffenburg, follows the Main between Gemunden and Schweinfurt, cutting a channel through the Wern valley, and then by Bamberg, Nuremberg, Roth and Bellingries, reaches the Danube through the Altmühl valley near Kelheim. Below Regensburg, the channel will be so regulated as to provide a navigable course between there and Kelheim for vessels of from 1200 to 1500 tons. In addition, it is proposed to create a water power of 170,000 H. P. capable of furnishing 1,000,000 kilowatts. The proceeds of this enterprise will, it is anticipated, suffice to finance the whole waterway from Aschaffenburg to Passau.

In view of the former close economic relations between western and southern Germany, and Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and the Balkan countries, it is believed that nothing could do more to help the economic recovery of all these countries than the joining up of the Danube and the Rhine.

Austria would then have a small recompense for the loss of her sea connections, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Bulgaria would have the possibility of bringing their grain cheaply to the south German markets and Rumania would also be the gainer from the increased river traffic.

Vienna owing to her geographical situation, would also be enabled to maintain her position as a great commercial and traffic center.

The completion of the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, would give France direct commercial communication with the Danubian states and would also benefit Austrian interests.

England too is strongly in favor of anything which will tend to the speedy development of the Danube traffic.

There are two very important reasons why the Danube should be made a great traffic highway with the least possible delay.

The first is the utter inadequacy of the continental railway system, especially in central eastern and southeastern Europe, which has been entirely broken down through the war; and next the restoration and extension of the waterways would facilitate the creation of great water powers, which would serve as a substitute for coal, now so scarce and so enormously expensive.

Viewed from these two points, projects for waterways, which before the war were regarded as extravagant and exaggerated, have now assumed an actual importance, such as could never have been imagined.

The whole of the railways in Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania, are in such a deplorable state—tracks, equipment, rolling stock, and also the staffs—that for all these countries, the only half-way means of communication lies over the Danube.

This explains the eagerness of all these countries to bring their freight to the river and the anxiety of England—supported by the most zealous and efficient work of Admiral Troubridge—to get navigation going as fast as possible.

It is frankly admitted, that the financial, economic and social reconstruction of all the lands comprised in the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy within a reasonable time, is quite impossible without the aid of this great waterway.

The thousand-year-old plans for joining the Danube and the Rhine by the construction of the Main canal, have suddenly gained a new and greater actuality.

In 1917, the Rhine-Main-Danube Canal Company was formed for the purpose of investigating the technical, economic and financial aspects of the project.

POSITION OF SOUTH AFRICA IN THE LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—In answering a question in the Senate recently, General Smuts, the Prime Minister, stated that the League of Nations would be carried out on the same lines as the International Postal Union. The countries composing it would contribute on the same basis as the Postal Union. The first problem before it was the condition of Central Europe, which would be discussed next month when, unfortunately, the South African Union would not be represented. They could not send a delegate, and nobody else could represent them or vote for them. He had never used the term, Dutch dominance, he said. Independence and self-dependence, of which they talked so much, could not, however, ever come to pass without cooperation, and the mutual good will of all sections. He was second to none in his desire to see breaches healed and the people united, but such union could never take place except on a basis of Christian tolerance and mutual forbearance and Christian charity toward all. They must include the newer population. If they took the narrower view they would foster internal divisions, and their future would be the same as that of other nations which had refused to take the wide and magnanimous view—like Poland, Ireland and other troubled countries of the old world. The only obstacle in the way of this national unity was the racial feeling. He looked forward to a true, strong and healthy South Africa, comprising both people, old and new, both working together cordially for South Africa's good.

The Prime Minister then spoke of the changed nature of the British Empire, which had ceased to be that of another country dominating a number of colonies, and had become a community of equal and self-governing states. It was impossible under the changed circumstances to carry on in the same old way, when they were a homogeneous whole, and the only way in which they could now act, together in peace and love was for representatives of all the component states to come together on a democratic basis to discuss questions of common interest, and to decide upon their policies. There was no question but that the voice of the younger nations which were now co-partners in the British Empire would be raised for peace; and the new status which proposed to give them a voice in the councils of the Empire meant that the foreign policy of the British Empire would always be one of peace. As for the fear that an imperial conference would pass resolutions which would be binding upon the union, it was quite groundless. Every decision would be first referred to the Parliament of the dominions concerned. A conference, after all, was nothing but a means of discussion; the resolutions had to be taken by the government. The same was true of the League of Nations.

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SWISS INAUGURATE CHAVEZ MEMORIAL

Members of Aero Clubs From Many Countries Witness Unveiling in Honor of Aviator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—A landmark in the history of aviation has just been commemorated by the unveiling of a monument at Brigue, to the Peruvian aviator, Mr. Chavez, who, on September 13, 1910, was the first to accomplish the feat of flying across the Alps. Chavez followed the route from Brigue to Domodossola, over the Simplon, and after succeeding in his venture, met with disaster in landing. He had, however, accomplished a memorable feat and, though only 23 years of age, had linked his name forever with that of the Simplon Pass.

It was on the tenth anniversary of this event that members of aero clubs from all over the world, who had met during the previous week in Geneva for an international aeronautical conference, made the pilgrimage to the spot where Chavez had set out on his deed of daring. They made the journey from Geneva to Villeneuve at the opposite extremity of the lake by steamer, piloted by two hydroplanes whose varied evolutions, now swooping just above the steamer, now soaring aloft, now settling on the water in the steamer's route and rising again like gulls, demonstrated in striking fashion the progress which the science of flying has made since Chavez' famous flight. Thence they proceeded by train to Brigue, where they were met by the local authorities and conducted at the head of a procession comprising all the local societies with their banners, to the Place San Sebastian where the monument stands.

The monument consists of a fountain with a granite column supporting a figure of Icarus with outspread wings leaning forward as though about to rise. Inset in the column are two medallions of Chavez and the arms of Peru, and a commemorative tablet bearing the inscription: "To the memory of George Chavez, who, on September 13th, 1910, flew over the Simplon."

Another tablet bears the words: "Offered by his admirers with the concurrence of the Peruvian Government, the 12th September, 1920. S. A. I. Prince Roland Bonaparte, honorary president; S. E. Mimbella, Peruvian Minister in Switzerland; D. E. Guillelmetti, general secretary."

A large pedestal was also unveiled on the aviation ground at Brigue Ried, whence Chavez started on his journey. The inscription on this, in three languages (German, French and Italian) read: "From this spot George Chavez flew for the first crossing of the Simplon; the Alps gloriously crossed, the eagle broke its wings in alighting at Domodossola on the soil of Italy."

After these monuments had been



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PEKING ESTABLISHES CHEAP FOOD CENTERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China—The continued drought last summer has brought about a serious condition in the three provinces of Chihli, Shantung and Honan. In a small belt consisting of the southern counties of Chihli, the northwestern counties of Shantung and the northeastern counties of Honan it was impossible to sow their spring crops; and this followed very poor winter crops. In the autumn months in normal years the wheat is sown and it is reaped late in May or in early June. At this time the annual rains are due and the farmers plant a crop of millet or kaoliang, which is ready to reap in September and October. This year the first crops were very small and the second lot could not even be sowed. It is estimated that 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 people are in dire need and the problem of feeding them is the most urgent one now before the government.

Already 24 centers have been established in Peking where poor people can purchase food at cost price and it is intended as a first step to open similar depots throughout the provinces affected. In addition to this method it will be necessary to distribute large quantities of free food and agencies are being organized for this purpose. In all probability it will be necessary to call for help from other countries before the winter is over.

At the Hospice the excursionists were received by Monsignor Bourgeois, provost of St. Bernard and the Simplon, and a modest repast was served. It was interesting to see seated at the table Prince Roland Bonaparte, grandnephew of the man who caused the carriage road over the Simplon to be constructed, and at the same time the Simplon Hospice. It may be recalled that this celebrated road—by which there passed before the tunnel was constructed 55,000 to 60,000 travelers a year—was commenced in 1801 and finished in 1806. In the dining room where the meal was served there hangs a portrait of Napoleon, founder of the hospice, and another portrait of St. Bernard, who founded the hospice at the Great St. Bernard, in the year 900.

Others, in Black Sateen, with applied fruit motifs, are \$7.50

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CONSORTIUM TERMS
TO BE PUBLISHED

Approval of Governments Required Before Text of Agreement May Be Published—How Terms Will Affect Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A member of the international Chinese consortium said yesterday that a summary of the most important parts of that agreement would probably be made in the near future, and that the outline of the meaning of the agreement and its effect on holdings in China, especially those of Japan, as recently given in these columns was correct.

The agreement as it stands today was largely identical with the one signed at Paris months ago. The four governments had approved the agreement at that time, and approval of the agreement as signed recently in this city was more or less of a matter of form.

The advisability of making public the essential parts of the agreement was admitted, one reason being the likelihood that certain Japanese interests would conduct propaganda in China to throw suspicion on the consortium and thus hinder its coming into full being and operation.

It was stated definitely that there was no reason whatever to believe that the Japanese banking group members of the consortium were not wholly frank and sincere in their dealings with the other members and in their intentions to carry out the agreement honestly. Attempts to delay and hinder the consortium should not be expected from them, but it would not be surprising if opposition came from other Japanese elements, especially the militaristic.

Publicity Necessary

From these elements there might be also opposition to the publication of the agreement or its essential parts, but this would be caused merely by the desire of those elements not to allow the Japanese people, by reading between the lines, to realize just how far Japan has given up her individual rights in China to the pooling agreement.

The consortium would not attempt to carry on a propaganda in China to offset adverse propaganda, but when specific instances of unjust criticism were called to the consortium's attention through the United States legations, attention would be called to the facts about the agreement, through the same medium.

It was also learned that the Japanese objected rather insistently to the inclusion in the pool of the projected railway line from Taonanfu to Jehol, and its connection with a seaport. The agreement includes within the pool all projected lines, but Japan sought to have an exception made in this instance, because she considers this line to be one of the most valuable strategically of her Manchurian holdings. Her efforts failed and the line and its seaport were included, contrary to an erroneous statement in these columns recently, when a typographical error made it appear that they were excluded.

The Case of Shantung

Regarding the Shantung situation, the international consortium tactics would appear to be similar to the operations dealing with the Manchurian situation, namely, to encircle the Japanese acquired interests in this former German sphere and cut off their extension along strategic lines menacing China's future. Thus, eventually, the preponderance of railways will be under direct control of the Chinese Government through the operation of the consortium, and the Japanese interests in Shantung in the end will be forced into cooperation with the dominating system, irrespective of Japanese plans to the contrary.

In the case of Shantung, the Japanese War Office seemed to be frankly borrowing the German dream of a great trans-continental line running westward from Shantung through the heart of North China into Central Asia and thence to Germany's Near Eastern interests.

Another group of Japanese interests affected by the consortium lie in South China. By virtue of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and China, in 1915, Japan secured the outright cession of the Island of Formosa, lying off the South China coast, and subsequently, at the time of the so-called "Battles of Concessions" in 1918, the Japanese secured China's recognition of the predominance of Japan's interests in Fukien, the Chinese Province immediately opposite Formosa.

Driving Into British Interests

Taking this situation as a basis, the Japanese have been endeavoring to drive a line northwestward into the heart of the British interests in the Yangtze Valley, at a point somewhat below Hankow on the Yangtze River. In the furtherance of this objective they recently, it is said, made heavy loans to the Kiang-Nanchang railway, built and operated by Chinese interests. Foreclosure on this line by the Japanese is believed to have been imminent, with the intention of continuing the line from Nanchang into Fukien Province to the coast, presumably ending it at the port of Foochow. This is evidently an exploded Japanese dream, under the consortium, and it is probably a matter of considerable satisfaction to the British Foreign Office, which it times has been somewhat restive under the Japanese penetration of what their British ally supposed was its own particular sphere of interest and development, the Yangtze Valley.

SWEDEN'S USE
OF ELECTRICITY

Government Experiments With Electricity—Use to Be Extended on Railways Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec, Mr. G. Diden, managing director of the street railways of the Swedish city of Gothenburg, has been making a careful study of the street and suburban railway systems of some of the large cities of Canada and the United States. He commented favorably on the street railways system of Montreal, which he thought the equal, at least, of any he had seen on this continent. It was only a question of time, he said, when electric power would be applied to the whole railway system of Sweden. This great system, he explained, was in contemplation for eight years ago, when the road for transporting iron ores from the mines of Kiruna and Gellivara, above the polar circle in Lapland, to Narvik on the western coast of Norway, was electrified. This railway was originally operated by steam locomotives, and it was especially chosen for the initial experiment in electrification because of the test it offered to electricity as against coal, under the most trying natural conditions.

This experiment, Mr. Diden said, had proved a decided success for the argument for electrification, the new power having shown itself quite equal to all the demands laid upon it by the climate and the heavy ore freights of the line. Encouraged by the success of their first experiment, the Swedish Government has recently decided to change the equipment of another very considerable part of their railways system, between Gothenburg and Stockholm, a distance of about 300 miles, and a start was about to be made, looking to the installation of electric power to this important section of the state system. Mr. Diden said that the estimated expenditure involved in this work approximated 35,000,000 crowns, the difficulties of finance being the only retarding consideration to the introduction of electrification to the state system as a whole. The Falls of Trollhattan, on the Gota River, Mr. Diden explained, constitute one of the main water powers of Sweden, and the current in use there for railway operation at the present time is largely supplied from this source. There are many other water powers, however, in the country. The accessibility of these agencies of power, he served to swing the argument for electricity which was otherwise encouraged principally through the growing scarcity of coal and Sweden's dependence upon other countries for her supply of that article.

Dividends

The J. G. White Management Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share, payable December 1 to stock of record November 15.

The Delaware & Hudson Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable December 20 to stock of record November 27.

The directors of the Hoosac Cotton Mills have declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share on the preferred stock, payable November 15 to holders of record November 5.

The International Harvester Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to stock of record November 10.

The Massachusetts Gas Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable December 1 to holders of record November 15.

The Westmore Cotton Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable November 1 to stock of record October 27. It paid 10 per cent each previous three quarters this year. Its usual rate, formerly, was 2 per cent.

The Sagamore Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent, payable November 4 to stock of record October 27. It paid 10 per cent each previous three quarters this year. Its usual rate, formerly, was 2 per cent.

The Union Cotton Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, payable November 1 to stockholders of record October 27. It paid 30 per cent last quarter and 10 per cent each the previous two quarters this year. Its usual rate, formerly, was 1 1/2 per cent.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/4 per cent on both classes A and B of the common stock, payable January 3 to stock of record December 22.

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company has declared the regular quarterly \$2 dividend, payable December 15 to stock of record November 22.

The Keystone Watch Case Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the capital stock, payable November 1 as registered October 28.

The Federal Motor Truck Company has declared a monthly dividend of 1 per cent, payable November 1, December 1 and January 1 to record October, November and December 24, respectively. The former monthly dividends have been at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent per month.

The New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railway Company has declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

The Northern Texas Electric Company has declared a dividend of \$2 a share, payable December 1 to holders of record November 19.

WAR-TIME TAXES
MAY BE REPEALED

New Congress Expected to Take Action—Secretary of Treasury Houston Declares Surplus Taxes to Be Extravagant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Within a few weeks the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready for the new Congress. One of the subjects with which it will deal and which will be of the greatest interest to the largest number of persons is, taxation. The details of the Secretary's report and recommendations cannot be given out in advance of their being sent to Congress, but it is known that they will largely be in line with the communication which he sent to the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee last March. In recommending action upon the last Congress, Mr. Houston said:

"An imperfect and uncertain tax affects the future even more adversely than the present, and for similar reasons it is costly and unwise to make a hasty modification of the tax law retroactive or even to delay its adoption and announcement until the time at which it is to take effect. It should never be forgotten that the tax system itself is one of the most powerful causal factors affecting public expenditures. A tax system yielding, or likely to yield in the future a surplus of revenue over expenditures is an open invitation to public extravagance, whereas an announced resolution to reduce taxes as the occasion which called them forth recedes into the past is one of the most potent means of insuring economy in public expenditures. The people, therefore, producers as well as consumers, indirectly as well as direct taxpayers, may fairly ask to be told now the earliest future date at which the most obsolete features of the tax law are to be repealed."

Simple Tax Laws Best

"Complexity in tax laws violates the most fundamental canon of taxation—that the liability shall be certain and definite. It is not merely a source of irritation, labor, and expense to the taxpayer, but when conjoined, as it is in the present law, with the heavy rates of taxation which war exigency has forced upon us, it becomes a major menace, threatening enterprise with heavy but indefinable future obligations, generating a cloud of old claims and potential back taxes which fill the taxpayer with dread, creating, to be sure, an attractive source of additional revenue, but clogging the administrative machinery and threatening indeed its possible breakdown."

"At present the taxpayer never knows when he is through. Every time an old ruling is changed by court decision, opinion of the Attorney General, or reconsideration by the Department, the Department feels bound to apply the new ruling to past transactions."

"The exemptions from income surtaxes authorized by the several Liberty bond acts are highly complex and responsible for perhaps the most intricate schedule of the return which the individual taxpayer is required to fill out."

In regard to excess profits tax Mr. Houston said:

"Provision for the simplification and fundamental modification or repeal of the excess profits tax at the earliest possible future date should, in my opinion, be made now."

"There should be one system and not two systems of income taxation applicable to persons engaged in business. Substantial uniformity of treatment or at least a nearer approach to uniformity of treatment, could be achieved in a variety of ways."

NEW WESTINGHOUSE ISSUE

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Chase Securities Corporation have purchased from the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company \$30,000,000 7 per cent gold bonds due May 1, 1931. A syndicate is being formed in connection with this purchase, which will offer the bonds for sale at 94 1/2 per cent and accrued interest, at which price they will yield about 9 1/2 per cent upon the investment.

The bonds will be free of the four mills tax of the State of Pennsylvania, and the company undertakes to pay the income tax, deductible at the source, and not to exceed 2 per cent. The proceeds of the sale of these bonds will be used to pay notes payable.

POLICY OF BANK OF FRANCE

According to information which has reached the French Commission in New York, Mr. Robineau, the new governor of the Bank of France, in reply to an inquiry as to the bank's policy, declared that the bank was determined to maintain extensive and absolute credit at the disposal of its known business and commercial clients, but that the bank would continue to withhold credit for the purpose of speculative operations calculated to maintain the present high prices by the withholding of goods from the market.

GOVERNMENT SELLS PLANTS

NITRO. West Virginia. A powder plant costing the government \$70,100,000 was sold to a private concern for \$85,651,000. Old Hickory powder plant at Nashville, Tennessee, costing the government \$90,060,000, was sold recently for \$3,030,000. Neither plant produced a pound of powder.

IRON AND STEEL
PRODUCTS LOWER

Steel and Iron Trade Hesitant in Placing Orders—Looking for Lower Prices

NEW YORK, New York—With no increase in new business, the downward tendency of iron and steel prices has been more pronounced, says the Iron Age. In coke, which has been the key to high pig iron prices for months, the week has brought a further decline of \$4 a ton, making a total of \$6 in two weeks. Pig iron in turn is \$2 to \$3 lower and in billets and in several finished steel products, notably plates and bars, independent producers have come closer to the Steel Corporation's prices.

The week's sales of car material at Chicago include 13,000 tons of plates and shapes for the repair of 3000 New York Central cars and 7000 tons for new gondola cars for a coal company—all at 2.65 cents, Pittsburgh, for the plates and 2.45 cents for the shapes. Some car inquiries have been withdrawn in the expectation of lower bids later. The Norfolk & Western is in the market for 1000 hopper cars.

Rail bookings for 1921 point to an important increase over the rollings in either 1919 or 1920. Some independent mills will not agree to accept the Steel Corporation's rail price as finally fixed.

For 6000 tons of prompt plates just bought by the Standard Oil Company, from independent mills, 2.95 cents and 3 cents, Pittsburgh, appear to have been paid.

Wrought pipe is an exception to the general market tendency, as inquiry is active on a fairly large scale, a pending contract for oil line pipe running up to 40,000 tons. An export inquiry is for upward of 300 miles of 8-inch and 10-inch pipe. Makers are quite well sold on oil country goods and standard.

Export sales have fallen off in a marked degree this month, the unfavorable credit situation creating an embargo against a growing list of countries.

Europe's markets remain in line with events here. Stagnation and plant shutdowns mark the situation in Great Britain and prices are weaker. American exporters have been offered Belgian steel bars at 1235 francs, or \$34, delivered in the Argentine.

A noteworthy development calculated to help German exports is a material price reduction in finished and semi-finished products in Germany. The state-created Iron Industry Union has now put bay iron at 2440 marks per ton, effective for four months from November 1, against 2540 marks in July and 3620 marks in May. Pig iron is left as before, because exchange has increased the cost of imported ore.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Brass and copper manufacturers have reduced the base price of their products an average of 1 cent a pound. The base price of copper sheets is now 25.5 cents a pound, compared with 29 cents about six weeks ago. High-brass sheets are 22.25 cents, and low-brass 24 cents a pound.

The International Western Electric Company has opened a new branch at 91 Rue DosOurives, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. It will be managed by A. W. Burren, who will be assisted by A. S. Santos, a sales engineer. Mr. Burren has spent the last two years traveling through Brazil, familiarizing himself with the electrical requirements of the country.

The United States Treasury Monday purchased 65,000 ounces of silver, to be delivered at San Francisco. Total to date, 15,897,107 ounces.

Estimates for peace-time maintenance of national defense place the total to be asked of Congress at \$1,464,000,000. The navy will get about \$650,000,000 and the army about \$814,000,000.

The Nashua Manufacturing Company has announced a shutdown from Saturday noon to Wednesday. The suspension was declared to provide an "election holiday," according to officials of the company. The plant employs several thousand persons, and makes cotton flannels and cotton blankets.

A drop in food prices throughout the United States is reported to the United States Labor Department as 2 per cent compared with a decrease for New York City of only 1 per cent.

The Otis Company of Ware, Massachusetts, has announced that its cloth department will operate only four days a week, beginning Monday, because of lack of orders. About 1000 operatives are affected. A part of the underwear department is already on a four-day schedule.

The British Treasury statement for the week ending October 23 shows excess of outgo over income of £1,279,000. The statement includes £3,000,000 for American loan repaid, making a total of £58,000,000 paid for this purpose. When the loan was arranged in 1915 the amount was entered at £50,920,000, so England apparently is losing £7,180,000 on the fall in exchange.

Revised figures of merchandise imports in the United States for September, \$363,000,000, show that \$213,000,000 were free of duty.

The total field crops of Canada will this year reach nearly 1,250,000,000 bushels. While production of hay and corn will exceed 25,000,000 tons, compared with over 1,000,000,000 bushels of grain and 20,000,000 tons of hay and corn in 1919. The 1920 wheat will average \$2 a bushel. Field crops of Canada represent about \$170 a head of population, against \$110 in the United States.

BOX MAKING IN
NEW ENGLAND

Industry Has Grown Steadily From a Small Beginning—Plenty of Business for All Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Ever since the Portine sailed away from Boston with the first exports of the Puritan settlers, there has flourished in New England an industry which is of the utmost importance to shippers of manufactured goods. This is box manufacturing, which, though not classed as one of New England's greatest industries, has been an important factor in this section's commercial progress. A countless variety of boxes, from the dainty little thing which contains the jeweler's wares, to the strongly built packing case, are stamped with the name of a New England manufacturer.

Within the confines of the six small states there are more than 200 box factories, with an aggregate total of over 6000 employees. Over 6,000,000 feet of lumber are used in producing \$50,000,000 worth of goods annually. Pine, fir and hemlock trees, obtained from the forests of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, chiefly supply the needs of the box manufacturers. An inferior grade of lumber is used, manufacturers generally buying that lumber which has been found unsuitable for other purposes. There are exceptions to this rule, of course, those manufacturers who specialize in fancy boxes, naturally requiring a much superior class of material.

Industry Has Been Revolutionized

Box making was a laborious and painstaking process in the early days of the industry. Sawing, planing and nailing was all done by hand, and production was limited. In those days there was plenty of raw material but a lack of means by which to transform it into the finished product. Today the order is just reversed. Ingenuity has provided labor-saving and time-saving machines which make hand work practically unnecessary, while production has multiplied several times. The raw material, however, is very scarce and in this lies the greatest difficulty facing the industry. Due to the shortage of paper, manufacturers of that article are offering prices for lumber which the box makers cannot profitably pay. So great is the demand for lumber by the paper trade that sawmills are closing down, because, in many cases, more money can be obtained from the logs in the water than the sawed boards. There is one beneficial effect from this situation, however, in that many box users, who have been using paper boxes, are switching back again to the use of wooden ones. This comes far from compensating the wooden box manufacturer for his loss due to the competition of the paper trade, however.

Practically No Waste

Less is wasted in box making than in almost any other industry. Practically everything is used for some purpose or other. Surplus pieces of wood and even shavings are utilized, wholly displacing that expensive article, coal, as fuel for the boilers. Still further saving is expected in the near future as the result of researches by the Forest Products Laboratories in Washington, whereby it is expected that size and thickness of boards used in boxes will be regulated according to the purposes for which they are to be used.

Paper box making is a very prosperous branch of the industry, which also flourishes in New England. These boxes are universally used as containers for the more perishable articles such as pastry, ice cream, flowers, etc. Unlike the wooden box, which may be used over and over again and for different purposes, the paper container is of a more transient nature, and is generally discarded after doing service once. This industry sees no possibility of a sterile future, most of the manufacturers having more orders than they can fill for some time to come. Manufacturers of fiber and corrugated boxes are also prospering, their comparatively modern products in many cases supplanting the more common containers. The increasing demand for this product has led to the establishment of many new factories, large and small, to take care of some of the fast growing trade.

DRY GOODS SITUATION

CHICAGO, Illinois—John V. Farrell Company says: Although colder weather is stimulating activity in heavier goods, general dry goods awaits results of election. Retailers report unusually good results from readjustment sales. Prices of many staples items offered at these sales are below what primary market warrants or promises at present. On some lines, such as silks and ribbons, retail buyers keep up their stocks. Collections show fair gain. Fewer buyers are in the market and volume continues less.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Demand	Parity
Sterling	\$3.43 1/2	\$4.8665
France (French)	.0634	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0659	.1930
Lire	.02715	.1930
Guilder	.3024	.4020
German mark	.0130	.2282
Canadian dollar	.9044	

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

RAPID DEFLATION
HELD TO BE WRONG

Federal Reserve Board Condemned for Attempt to Deflate Prices Suddenly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—That the Federal Reserve Board made a "serious mistake" when it attempted to deflate within 90 days an inflation which was built up gradually during a period of three years, was the opinion of Thomas J. Shackelford, prominent Athens (Georgia) lawyer and one of the national directors of the American Cotton Association, while discussing the general financial conditions in this city recently. "The members of the board now realize their mistake more keenly than anyone else," he declared. "England has adopted exactly the opposite policy, bringing about a gradual deflation of prices, and financing all lines of business and industry in the meantime."

Commenting on cotton, Mr. Shackelford said: "We ought to realize the fact that our farmers are not deriving the full benefit of the Federal Reserve system for the reason that very few of our state banks are members of the system. An organization we ought to insist that every state bank in the cotton belt become a member of the Federal Reserve system. We have plenty of money here in the south to finance our cotton if all our banks were in the Federal Reserve system."

"Personally, I believe the Federal Reserve banks should offer special inducements to get the state banks to become members, instead of harassing them about trivial matters like par clearings. The supremely important thing in the south today is to induce the state banks to join the Federal Reserve system, and thereby place at the disposal of our farmers and business men the south's full financial power."

CALIFORNIA OIL
PRODUCTION GAINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—September production of all oil companies in California of 304,340 barrels per day establishes a record for the State. Daily production of 302,400 barrels in June, 1914, was the highest figure previously recorded. The increase of 13,750 barrels daily, as compared with August production, is mainly due to new production in the Elk Hills.

September shipments were 313,533 barrels per day, a decrease of 8422 barrels daily as compared with August. Stocks were decreased 275,807 barrels during the month.

Fifty-five new wells were completed during September, with an initial daily production of 21,775 barrels. The total crude oil stock September 30 for all California fields is 23,158,657 barrels. Total shipment from fields, same period, 9,405,004 barrels.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES CUT

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Competition is entering again quite prominently into freight rates to continental ports from New York. Until recently, fluctuations were not serious, but cuts of 25 to 50 per cent, according to the commodity shipped, are now becoming a common occurrence. This is the result of persistent independent action by the French line, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, which has stood out from coming to a working agreement or acting in friendly cooperation as proposed by the United States Shipping Board and other operators. Rates to the United Kingdom remain firm. It is only on business where the French line is a distinct competitive factor that reductions of any consequence are taking place.

WOOLEN MILL OPERATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A summary of reports from 909 manufacturers to the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce shows that on October 1 there were 11,462 looms wider than 50-inch reed space in operation in the woolen trade, 11,998 of 50-inch reed space or less looms in operation, and 5609 carpet and rug looms in operation. On October 1 there were idle 39,578 looms. The number of woolen spinning spindles in operation October 1 was 1,233,204, and 975,578 idle; worsted spinning spindles in operation October 1 were 723,396, and 606,040 idle.

READJUSTMENT OF
VALUES IN CUBA

Reign of Speculation at End—Banking Interests More Optimistic—Labor Prices Drop—Next Sugar Crop to Be Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Reports from authoritative Cuban sources that greater cooperation between employer and employee is being established, indicate, according to J. T. Monahan, vice-president of the Bank of Cuba in New York, that the forces which have been working toward readjustment of values in every country of the world have begun to be felt in Cuba in ways which give causes for greater optimism than could be felt with respect to Cuban affairs since the reign of speculation began.

The vital point of economic interest in Cuba, Mr. Monahan said, from the viewpoint not alone of Cuban business men and bankers, but of the American public, American bankers, exporters and importers, was the quantity and value of Cuba's next crop of sugar. Mr. Monahan estimated the quantity at 44,000,000 tons and its value at about \$800,000,000.

The moratorium, declared two weeks ago, may be extended, Mr. Monahan said. The survey of conditions in Cuba which will be made by W. A. Merchant, president of the National Bank of Cuba, and president of the bankers' committee of Havana, who left New York Tuesday for Havana, will have a great deal to do with what further plans are adopted for Cuba's relief.

Stabilizing Measures

Proposed measures calculated to help stabilize conditions there have been reported as including: efforts on the part of Cuban interests to obtain a loan of about \$50,000,000 in the United States, the money to be lent direct by American bankers to corporations on the island and the loans to be guaranteed by the Cuban Government, and application on the part of the Cuban Government to the State Department for the assistance of a financial adviser in the present situation. Reviewing the causes that have resulted in the necessity of a moratorium, Mr. Monahan told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the period of speculation and the bad judgment of sugar growers and dealers, who had hoped and believed the extraordinarily high price of sugar would continue, had made the present situation inevitable. As an illustration of the Arabian Nights' nature of the quick rise to wealth by Cubans and Americans in Cuba, Mr. Monahan told of a clerk in the Bank of Cuba in Havana, who, a little more than a year ago was earning \$20 a week. A few days ago he came into the bank in New York and asked Mr. Monahan to cash a check for \$20,000. It developed that he had made \$1,000,000 in sugar speculation in Havana.

Workmen to Take Lower Wages

"Cubans had so much money they would not work. The ports became congested with commodities of all sorts which could not be delivered because no one could be obtained to handle and truck the goods. Prices of commodities were maintained at an exorbitant level because these goods could not be distributed. Speculation in all things, but particularly on the part of land speculators and sugar growers, went on practically unchecked. Every available foot of land was planted with sugar cane in the belief that the high price would hold. When it broke, it caught Cuban speculators, as well as American holders of sugar."

"The measures that have been taken to stabilize conditions there are now beginning to show results. The feeling of panic is subsiding. The workmen, previously receiving as high as \$7 a day for cutting sugar cane, have notified their employers in several well-authenticated instances that they are ready to cooperate by working for \$2 to \$2.50 a day. This attitude will have an important bearing on the cost of producing next year's sugar crop. Cuba is basically sound and the worst period has passed. The solid institutions there will hold out until the crop begins to go through the mills in January."

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POLAND RETURNING TO NORMAL AGAIN

In Spite of War, High Prices and Difficulties of Food Provision, Polish People Are Full of Hope and Courage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, Poland—Now that the Bolsheviks have been almost driven out of the country, Warsaw has resumed its normal appearance. Schools have begun, evacuated ministries have returned and offices which had closed because all the clerks were engaged in the defense of the city, have reopened. In a word, the ordinary town life has recommenced. One no longer sees the processions of peasants' carts containing the few things which the invaders, had managed to save. The country people have gone back to their ruined homesteads. The result of the investigations undertaken by the Premier, Mr. Wilos, and a committee of inquiry, shows that the districts subjected to invasion have suffered terrible losses. The corn and other field produce has been taken, horses, cows, oxen, have been sequestered so that the peasants have no means of tilling the field, many farms are burnt, and many others have been pillaged. In fact the ruin and devastation is incalculable.

Peasants Disillusioned

On thing, however, is certain. Those peasants who believed the assertions of Bolshevik agitators that they were only making war on Polish capitalists, landlords and bourgeois and that the land and property would be given over to the Polish workmen and peasants, have been grievously disillusioned. The farm servants who would not allow the landowners to escape for fear they would take the farm inventories which they supposed would be handed over to them by the Bolsheviks have discovered their mistake. Bolshevik practice was very different from their theory. All the produce they could lay hold of was packed on the carts taken from the peasants, drawn by the horses also commandeered, and sent into Russia.

The result of all this has been that any Bolshevik tendency that existed amongst the farm laborers and small peasant landowners has completely disappeared. In the towns the behavior of the Bolsheviks was not uniform. For instance the town of Siedlce was very little injured and the soldiery was kept within bounds, whereas in Plock, where the inhabitants defended themselves with real heroism, many terrible outrages were committed.

Acts of Heroism

There has been no lack of acts of heroism on the part of the Polish people; especially may be cited that of the Polish priest Skorupka who was killed while leading on a division of soldiers at Radzymin bearing a cross aloft, clad in his priestly vestments, an incident which aroused much enthusiasm. In Wloclawek, again, a young girl, Miss Janowska, was killed while carrying ammunition to the defenders in the most exposed places.

At the time when Warsaw was in the greatest danger the population behaved admirably. All were calm and confident, each took his share in the work of defense, professors, ministers, literary men and artists all entering the militia army. Unfortunately many men of note were killed or otherwise succumbed. Women also have been and are still very active either in taking care of wounded soldiers, or providing clothing, food and other comforts, or again they substitute the men who are at the front. Even a woman soldiers' legion has been formed which does excellent service at the front, although they are not permitted to take part in actual fighting.

Polish "Tommy's"

Splendid help has been given by the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, who have arranged soldiers' canteens both in Warsaw, in the provinces, and at the front. These are enormously popular with the Polish "Tommy's," who have polarized their name and affectionately call them "Aunt Tomka." But, in spite of the patriotic enthusiasm all are longing for peace to be made and anxiously awaiting the result of the conference in Riga. The country is so impoverished by the ravages of the invaders, the exchequer exhausted, the money exchange so low, the bread scarce, and prices so enormous that the necessity for a speedy end of the war is visible to all.

The government has fixed a maximum price for articles of first necessity, but this maximum is of course very high. The bread is controlled, each person receiving two pounds and a half each per week (a Polish pound is somewhat smaller than an English one); for four marks and a half a pound of rye bread, and five marks a pound of wheat bread. Butter costs 64 marks a pound and is scarce, milk 10 marks a liter; meat 32 marks a pound.

People Not Depressed

It can, therefore, readily be understood that there is some reason for the anxiety felt toward the coming winter and it can also be appreciated how hard people must work in order to earn enough to pay such prices. A committee has been formed to fight with the speculation and at present is acting energetically. Nevertheless one cannot say that the attitude of the people is depressed or hopeless.

Reviewing the internal position of affairs in Poland in general, one may say that in spite of war, high prices and difficulties of food provision, not to mention administrative and political problems, the Polish people are

full of courage, hope and belief that Poland having regained her independence will take her rightful place in the world and fulfill her mission as a barrier against barbarism and a carrier of civilization and culture.

AMERICAN WELCOME TO SPANISH CRUISER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Much interest has been taken in Spain in the latest and most official evidence of the increasing intimacy of relations between this country and the United States by the visit of the Spanish cruiser, Alfonso XIII, to New York. This is the first occasion of anything of the kind since the unhappy days of more than twenty years ago when the United States was seriously concerned with the Spanish Navy, such and it was then, much to the latter's disadvantage. The visit has been regarded in Spain with a mixture of interest and a certain shyness, but it is now generally considered to have been a wise thing and to have resulted in what might be called a considerable diplomatic success, which may have substantial, good results.

Details of the reception of the ship and its officers and crew in New York have been cabled here, and have caused the utmost interest, members of the government and even the Premier himself having been questioned upon some of them. It is stated that thousands of Americans and members of the Spanish colony have visited the ship and Capt. José Gonzales Billon, in command of the Alfonso XIII, reports that the officers and crew have been overwhelmed by American hospitality, which has been so extensive and sincere that he will always have the most grateful recollection of it. The commander also reports himself deeply impressed by all he has seen of American life and organization. On her return the Alfonso XIII goes to Ferrol, and something in the nature of a special reception may be given to her.

It is of special interest to quote what the leading conservative newspaper of Madrid, the "Epoca," the Premier's organ, says editorially concerning this visit. "The cordial and effusive welcome," it says, "accorded to our cruiser, Alfonso XIII, by New York, is a symptom of the current of sympathetic feeling toward Spain which becomes more and more accentuated in the United States. The North American Nation has come to know us in these recent years and has learned to esteem us. The sailors of the Alfonso XIII—successors of the heroes who astonished these same North Americans at Cavite—have now experienced all that current of opinion, with which are mixed consideration and sympathy, favorable to our country."

Some rather strange reports as to things that have and have not happened in New York have been in circulation here, and in one case a ministerial denial became necessary. It was reported—from what source nobody seems to know—that a subscription had been opened in New York to defray the Spanish expenses so that the battleship might stay there longer than had been planned. Spain is not so poor that she needs such assistance, and, preposterous as was the idea, it seems that there are still some people here capable of attaching credit to it, so there is evidently room for much more mutual knowledge as between some classes of people in the two countries.

HOSPITALITY APPRECIATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A letter of appreciation of the splendid welcome and hospitality extended to the members of the Imperial Press Conference has been received by the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of Quebec, from Lord Burnham. "As chairman of the Imperial Press Conference," writes Lord Burnham, "I wish on behalf of all the delegations of the newspaper press of the Empire to convey to you the cordial thanks of every member of the conference for the splendid welcome and hospitality accorded to us in the Province of Quebec. We were enabled to acquaint ourselves, so far as time allowed, with the life and resources of your Province under the most favorable conditions, and our visit could not have been pleasanter. I shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly cause an expression of the delegation's warm thanks and high appreciation to be conveyed to the mayors and citizens of the cities and towns which were so kind as to receive them."

PROTEST FROM GRANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—Rudolph Johnson, secretary of the Colorado State Grange, has issued a statement denouncing an article which appears in the Nonpartisan League official organ, The Leader, to which is attached the name of the grange, with six other organizations. Mr. Johnson declares that no one had authority to sign the name of the grange to the article, which urges farmers to support the Democratic-Nonpartisan League ticket in this State. He says the grange is not a political organization and has taken no action on the political situation.

BLAME DEFECTIVE CARBURETORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Thirty per cent of the gasoline now used by automobiles in the United States is wasted through defects in carburetors, according to Dr. A. C. Fieldner, supervising chemist of the United States Bureau of Mines experiment station at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Investigations through which this loss was discovered were made to guide engineers in the ventilation of the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River, recently begun, and complete reports will be presented on Monday to the tunnel commission in this city.

DIVERGENCE OF VIEW OVER UPPER SILESIA

Failure to Agree of French and English Commission Causes French Chief to Be Called to Paris to Explain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—General Le Rond is the French chief of the Interallied Commission which operates in Upper Silesia and which is preparing the way for the plebiscite which will decide whether Upper Silesia is to be given to Germany or to Poland. He was called to Paris to explain a divergence of view which arose between him and the British representative on this commission. Some of the British delegates went so far as to accuse the French of deliberately favoring the Poles, although it is obviously the duty of the commission to be absolutely impartial. They felt so strongly about the matter that they resigned.

The French in their turn accused the British of favoring the Germans instead of being impartial. In these circumstances it was felt that General Le Rond should present himself before the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris, where the difference between the two viewpoints might be adjusted.

Both Sides Honest

After hearing the report of the general, the conference has asked him to resume his functions. It would appear that no serious sequel is to follow these accusations and counter-accusations. It may be taken that both sides are perfectly honest. There is a constitutional difference between the French and the English in such matters. The English, without in the least wishing to be unfair to the Poles, are led by their very sense of fairness to show indulgence toward the Germans. The French on the other hand are not able to forget that the Germans were their enemies and the Poles their friends and unconsciously betray their sentiments in their acts.

If it were a question of French interests it would certainly be better that Upper Silesia should go to the Germans. The Germans themselves sustain this thesis. With Upper Silesia they say they will be able to pay indemnities. Without it they will not. They have put their case several times before the French. They point out that the possession of Upper Silesia with its coal mines is vital for them and has an important bearing on the question of reparations.

Silesia for Poland

It is true that the British are inclined to accept this view. The French are not. They believe that Poland should receive Upper Silesia because there are more Poles than Germans in this district and because Poland also can base her claims on economic grounds. It is possible that some Frenchmen are animated by the desire to "cripple" Germany.

In any event there is a great struggle now going on before the plebiscite actually takes place. There are plebiscites which have already taken place on old German territory, which have unexpectedly resulted in the triumph of Germany, although the Poles certainly possessed a real majority among the inhabitants of the districts. It is alleged that imported voters and a system of terrorism produced this result. The French do not wish this to take place again in respect of Upper Silesia.

When is this plebiscite to take place? It is proposed for November, but the French are of opinion that it is not possible that arrangements can be made so soon. Everybody agrees that there must be no more delay than is strictly necessary. Passions run high and already there have been unpleasant incidents. The perpetual postponement of the plebiscite will undoubtedly tend to excite the nationalist feelings of both Germans and Poles and may be favorable to intrigues. The Council of Ambassadors desires that the date of the plebiscite shall be fixed as early as possible in order to curtail the dangerous agitation which now takes place.

Time for Plebiscite

Mr. Ponsot, one of the French delegates, has explained to the publicist, Charles Bonneton, the reason why the month of November is not suitable. The plebiscite cannot, he urges, take place before the electoral lists have been established and carefully examined. The scandalous comedy which might result if the commission were compelled to examine in a limited period the lists after the plebiscite is foreseen by the French. All the arrangements should be made in advance and the lists of voters checked before and not after the plebiscite.

Twelve years of residence in Upper Silesia give the right to vote. But it is held that 12 years of absence should take away the right. Here is one of the principal bones of contention. If the problem were merely to enable the inhabitants of Upper Silesia to vote it would be comparatively simple. But there may be imported into the district a large number of strangers. Indeed, it is estimated that 250,000 emigrés will be brought back for the occasion and may swamp the resident voters, who number something over 800,000.

Imported Voters

Thus it is held that if long residence is necessary to pronounce upon the problem of the future of Upper Silesia, long absence should be regarded as a disqualification. It appears that the Interallied Commission is not altogether authorized to decide such questions for itself and the Council of Ambassadors is asked to give it the necessary authority.

It will be seen that it is with the imported voters that there is the greatest possibility of fraud. German

SCHOOLS

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Classified Advertisements

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CALIFORNIA HOMES—For sale, Santa Barbara City and country property, modern bungalows, Montecito estates, JAMES D. CHAFFORD, 1208 State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN
EXPERIENCED hotel waitresses may obtain employment for the winter in California; the wages are \$40.00 a month with room and board; a rebate of \$25.00 on the outward railroad fare will be made by the hotel in which you have been employed; the employment is for the season; one full day off each week; contracts now being made at Camp Meeker. \$1500.00. American Plan Hotel Association, Box 6, Pasadena, Calif.

SALFORD wanted for dry goods. HUGO J. TESS, 2001 N. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
VISITING companion or mother's helper; hours 11 to 5. Tel. Riverside 481; Apt. 5 B; N. Y. City.

pressure may be brought to bear upon them. There may be traffic in votes. Voters may indeed be enrolled. It is not impossible that there should be a systematic falsification of documents. The result of this plebiscite will have the most important consequences of any event since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

ONTARIO POWER PLAN IS INDORSED

Former President of the Maine Board of Trade Points Out the Needs of His State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LISBON FALLS, Maine—Louis A. Jack, former president of the State Board of Trade, says that Maine has plenty of water power and it is the key to Maine's future. "We are said to be only 27 per cent developed in this State," says Mr. Jack, "and yet you can't get train service because the United States Government says one-third of all the cars are hauling coal, a large part of which is used to furnish power that our water powers should supply and would supply if electrical service was sold as cheaply as it should be."

"The Province of Ontario is the manufacturing center for all Canada, and to maintain its supremacy it was necessary to develop cheap and adequate power. Like Maine, it has no coal, depending on the west and for coal for coal. The boards of trade, manufacturing associations and other public bodies made applications to the provincial government for authority to borrow money to generate, transmit and deliver power and it was finally granted. "The system is now the largest in the world, serving 1,500,000 of people at one-half the cost that we pay in the United States, saving from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of coal per year and wasting nothing by using the water. The municipalities own the plants at the end of 30 years. "In Canada the Crown owns lands and water powers and leases them. The leases require development and uses, and, if there is any surplus power, you must let the next man have it, not monopolize it as we do. And further, the Hydro-Electric Power Commission has the right to acquire water powers without the consent of the owner, with the result that the community is considered as well as the individual."

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IMPRESSIONS OF PALESTINE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—A. M. Abraham, president of the South African Zionist Association, in his report upon his recent tour of Palestine, said that he came with something more than a message of hope—with a message of fulfillment—for all their hopes had been fulfilled. Now all depended upon themselves—upon the "will to do." With their powers of initiative and enterprise, and with capital, the Jews could make the country doubly and trebly as valuable as it now was. Agriculture alone would support a large population, but there would be other enterprises as well.

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

TWENTIETH CENTURY
LANDSCAPE ART

The Future

Having traced the development and caprice of landscape painting from Giotto and Duccio to the present day; and having, in an introduction, surveyed this Cinderella of the arts, through the centuries, and watched her, at last beautifully arrayed, join her sisters at the ball, outshining them, some think, it is now my privilege, in this, the last article of the series, to close the door of the past, and to look forward.

What of the future of the art of landscape painting?

The artist is a curious and perverse creature. Often he assumes the attitude that he, as a creator, and an apostle of beauty, is not subject to the ordinary laws of supply and demand current in the business world. Yet, with a few exceptions, the production of art, and by art the painter usually means pictures, is to him a method of earning a living, and as subject to the rules of commerce as any other examples of merchandise for which there are buyers and sellers. Commodities have a market value, and if there is a vanishing demand for a particular article the wise producer tries to make a new market, and if it is not responsive, he changes the kind and style of his production, striving always to supply that for which there is a demand.

The landscape painter, however, so far as I understand him, rarely considers that which should be his chief market, namely, the walls of households, which should be the principal resting place for his pictures. He does consider the exhibition gallery where he hopes to be given a good place on the line and where fame and fortune may await him; indeed, the exhibition gallery is so constantly before him that he has been known to keep up his picture, to make it larger in size and livelier than necessary, in order that he may outshine, outclass and outdistance competitors. Turner, alas, did this, but Turner, though a great artist, was not a great character.

The landscape painter (and others too) has also been known to place a price upon his picture out of all proportion to the talent that he has put into it, and the time that he has bestowed upon it. When chided by a friend on this unbusinesslike and impractical action he has been known to reply—"Oh, I must keep up my price or people will think that I am not a good painter." And do you sell at that inflated price, asks his friend. By way of reply the landscape painter has been known to wave his hand to the stacks of unsold pictures that cumber his studio. And the friend has been known to murmur—"My dear fellow, if Fifth Avenue and Bond Street conducted their business of selling merchandise in the way that you conduct your business of selling pictures, they would be in the bankruptcy court."

Every one is agreed that the system of exhibitions, into which competition and rivalry must largely enter, is a bad one; but it continues because, under the present social conditions, no one can design a better way. The exhibition room is the market-place for the very rich buyer, and for the museum, a class of buyer which, I suggest, comprises about 1 per cent of the public. The exhibition room serves this minority well; it also serves the exceptional painters, those who, now and again, produce something akin to a masterpiece; they are few in number and their proportion to other painters is also about 1 per cent. But the disadvantages of exhibitions is that they encourage or force the remaining 99 per cent to be content with the coming exhibition, and to be usually preparing to paint a masterpiece. So we have the curious and disheartening spectacle of a 99 per cent public who do not buy pictures at all, and a 99 per cent assortment of painters who ought to be producing not attempts at masterpieces, but small, attractive lyrical pictures that the 99 per cent public might buy if they were encouraged.

Another disability is the absorption of many artists in mere technique, a matter which the public does not understand, and does not want to understand. The 99 per cent ask of a landscape that it should elate them, stir memories, convey to them something of beauty that clearer eyes have seen and recorded. They want the thing done; the effort—congealed. We are not concerned with the technique of a landscape. We hear it and are glad.

Landscape painters do not listen to the lark often enough; they stay too much in their studios fumbling with the organ, trusting that a big important instrument will help them to produce a big, important work.

There is a 99 per cent public for songs, and a 1 per cent public for epics. How often on a tramp, or a motor ride, have I felt and seen songs and epics of beauty in form, color and line, rare moments; and when I see them I have a vision of those water color draftsmen and painters, rough, stalwart Englishmen, who, when spring came, strode forth with knapsack, seeking beauty, and making a swift record of it when found—delight drawings, joy landscapes.

Joy landscapes, alas, are few in these days. Too often modern landscapes express the cleverness of the painter, not his song of joy in beauty, which is what the world needs. But when he is forced to seek beauty, he meets the case frankly. This was done by the poster artists who were commissioned by the London Underground Railway to attract people to travel by showing them lovely sights of nature within an hour's train ride

from the metropolis—their aim had to be the rhythm and color of nature, not the cleverness of their intruding fingers: this is done also by the makers of many of the colored wood blocks. Eager to popularize an unfamiliar medium they naturally chose the allure of beauty in form, color and simplicity: it is done by the so-called

of the bright, æsthetic understanding of our great artists than the masterpieces they painted for fame and in rivalry.

So the Landscape Painter of the Future will be in the great tradition when he utters his passing songs to a new world, in gratitude for the beauty of the old world.

—Q. R.



Landscape decoration, by D. Putnam Brinley, on the walls of a salesroom

Courtesy of the Hudson Motor Co.

"COMMERCIAL ART"

The Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pictorial advertisement is legitimate. Only when innocent of art, or in the wrong place, does it become a crime. It is intended to appeal to the many, not alone to the few, and so has art always made its appeal in its greatest days throughout the ages. The sculptures on the Acropolis were for the people, as were the mosaics of St. Mark's, the frescoes of Assisi, the windows of Chartres. The most genuine, most vital art of recent times, an art that is something more than a reecho and a labored copy, is the art of illustration of the last century—of the thirties in France, the sixties in England, the eighties and nineties in America—and oftenest the illustrations were issued in cheap form within the reach of the people. The only difference is in the ends and aims of pictorial advertisement. Sculptures, mosaics, frescoes, glass, were the interpreters of the people's creed, illustration their guide to the splendors of the world and the glories of literature, while advertisement would beguile them into the patronage of certain firms and certain shops, an aim not so high nor doubt, but no less adapted to artistic expression.

The proof of what can be done is what has been done. Without tracing the art to its remote origins, it is enough to go back, not so many years, to the violent reaction against the huge crude posters, for which the theater and the circus were chiefly responsible, and the rough, careless wood engravings in the papers. Paris, in its reaction, grew gay with the brilliant colors and amusing designs of Chéret and Lautrec, Steinlen and Willette, and a host of others. London followed, up to then the worst offenders, blossomed forth with the Beggarstaff Brothers' and Beardsley's enticing announcements of the latest pantomime at Drury Lane, the latest dramatic departure at the Avenue. American magazines rivaled each other in the ingenuity of their monthly covers and seductive little posters. The movement was interesting, exciting, stimulating. Art critics made much of it, shopkeepers and connoisseurs of patent wares profited by it, people delighted in it, collectors dabbled in it, books were written about it. If anything, too much notice was taken of the new and daring experiments, the brilliant and graceful designs. Artists became self-conscious, the art languished, almost disappeared, vulgarity resumed its sway. There were moments of reaction, of reform—efforts to produce again the good work which artists approved and the people evidently liked so long as it was given to them. Just before the war, in London, the pleasures and uses of the Underground were advertised in a series of lithographs, Brangwyn, Pennell, Spencer-Pryse contributing. It is too soon for anyone to have forgotten the countless war posters that adorned and disfigured the lands of allies and enemy alike, the majority as artless as the few were fine. But now the war is over, advertisement is steering straight to the vulgar, and will lead one dreads to think where unless artists and public wake up to the danger.

The first step is to get rid of the billboard. Not even the masterpiece of the greatest artist would make it desirable or endurable. What would the American, who rejoices in it at home, say if he were to see it overshadowing the arcades of the Rue de Rivoli, or the spaciousness of the Boulevards in Paris, dominating the curving line of Regent Street and intruding into the clubs of Pall Mall in London, blotting out the landscape along the poplared roads of France and the winding lanes of England? Why then should he put up with it in his own towns and country? No, the billboard must go. But there are plenty of places where pictorial advertisement, if good, can appropriately or inoffensively find its place. On the kiosks in Paris and some other Continental towns, it is never offensive, that is, of course, providing it is the work of an artist. For rail- way stations, as used by the London Underground, there is no objection, nor in trolleys when kept within due limits. In magazines and newspapers

mercial artist and his commercial art.

The artist who would make good posters or good advertisements for magazines and newspapers will succeed by fighting shy of the commercial art class, and going through the same school, the same training, as the artist who means to paint pictures or decorate buildings or draw illustrations. He must study art as art always has been studied. There are no short cuts to it any more, or rather less, than to law, or natural science—no get-rich-quick emancipation from the patient persistence of hard work. He must know how to draw, how to paint, how to design, that is, he must be thoroughly equipped for his art, just as the lawyer, or the natural scientist, must be for his law or natural science, before he undertakes to specialize. Then, if pictorial advertisement attracts him more than other forms of art, if he sees in it a sympathetic method of expression or chance for interesting experiment, he has a still further training to go through. The reason why good artists sometimes fail to design good advertisements is their want of knowledge of the reproduction medium, or medium of multiplication, by which their design gets on the paper. Their mistake is to believe that all they have to do is to paint or draw something and the printer will do the rest. Many war posters were surprising failures, considering the names signed to them, simply because it was not the artists' work we saw, but an adaptation or new arrangement of it made in the lithographic shop. The artist did not know the simplest rudiments of lithography, and therefore his work would not print, and the lithographer had to do it over before putting it on the stone. Whoever would make a successful poster must therefore understand the technique of lithography. Knowing what the stone will and will not give, able to stand over the printer at the press, directing, correcting, retouching. When his advertisement is for magazine, newspaper, or circular, he must study as thoroughly the process by which it is to be reproduced, master the limitations of this process as well as its possibilities. Unless he does, his lines and his washes will not come and his color will be crude or messy or both. The best work is done when artists understand the technique of their art and when advertisers have the intelligence to give them free play. The fine posters, the fine advertisements in the magazines that still appear from time to time, are the result of the careful observance of these conditions, which have only to be observed by all advertisers, and all artists who work with them, for advertisement to become as decorative as it is now disfiguring. To create a lower standard on the plea that the vulgar, the incompetent, is what the people like is only to cater to their ignorance. True, the appeal of advertisement is to the people, but they must be trained so that they shall like, or at least be compelled to put up with, only the best. In no other way can their eyes be educated. In the past they accepted with joy what artists gave them; it is for artists to lead them back to where they were in the greatest days of Greece and medieval Europe—in the Golden Age of Illustration.

HISTORIC AMERICAN
PORTRAITS BY SULLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A representative and chronological group of about a score of portraits by Thomas Sully—who, notwithstanding English birth and influences, must be ranked as an American painter of first-class importance—makes an exhibition of unique historic interest at Ehrlich's. Pupil or associate of men like Stuart, West, Jarvis, Peale, Morse and Trumbull, Sully in the course of an active career that stretched over fully three-score and ten years, painted no less than 2520 portraits, including those of many of the most distinguished personages of early and middle nineteenth century America. Presidents Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and Andrew Jackson, General Lafayette during his second visit to the United States, Robert Fulton, and such famous players as George Frederick Cooke, Cooper

and business circulars, the artist can make of it a distinct asset if his respect for the decorated page is not sacrificed to the advertiser's desire to outshout his rival in the next column or overleaf. But the good that might be will never be, if all these opportunities are allowed to drift into a monopoly for the com-

the tragedian, and Fanny Kemble (for Sully was born of a family of actor folk, and always had a leaning toward the dramatic both in his art and in his personal friendships), were among his sitters.

Probably the most celebrated among the Metropolitan Museum's dozen or so canvases by Sully is the unfinished

deed, it has not been lost track of altogether.

For the appreciation and appraisal of Sully's work as a whole, however, there is abundant material in evidence. The current exhibition in itself affords a good general survey, beginning as it does with the two cramped little panel portraits of Mr.

McEvoy, explained the objects of the meeting in a speech which might well be accepted as a truism and followed by all other cities which are farseeing enough to realize that original design and craftsmanship are the very cornerstones of successful commerce. Mr. McEvoy said the importance of an art school in the community was beyond question. "No manufacturing city can afford to be without one. Art is not confined to the painting of pictures or to sculpture, but also, in a humbler guise, comes to the help of the manufacturer in making his products more agreeable to the purchaser and more salable in the open markets."

J. A. Radford, who was one of the principal workers for the meeting, explained the strides which had been made in Ontario. The Ontario Government was handling the Ontario College of Art and spending on this form of education upwards of \$152,000. A. C. Russell, delegate from the Trades and Labor Council, said that the members were enthusiastically behind the project and that he was firmly of the opinion that an art school would make for better citizenship.

The idea is likely to be followed by other western provinces. The desire for the arts in western Canada is widespread and has been fostered to a considerable extent by the loan exhibitions of pictures which the National Gallery has distributed to every town in the Dominion capable of publicly exhibiting them.

The particular value of an art school to a community is that it attracts and centralizes the growing desire for artistic expression. Under proper tuition, the young idea soon finds out where his ambitions and talents lie, whether he feels impelled toward free and original art, toward illustration, commercial design, or any one of the art crafts. The world is crying out for better conditions of living all the way from houses to the humblest utensil in them, and all the way from the factories themselves to their tiniest product.

Canada has been greatly deficient in every kind of design as is inevitable in a new and rapidly developing country and there is no movement for the betterment of social and commercial conditions that will show greater results than the establishment of art schools.

AN ARMENIAN ARTIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Sarkis Khachadurian, the Armenian artist who is soon to hold an exhibition of his work here, is a graduate of the Armenian Sanasar School of Erzerum. The board of the Sanasar School sent him as a promising artist to the Imperial Academy of Rome, Italy. Graduating from this academy in 1911, he traveled, with the correspondent of the "Tribuna," throughout Armenia and Asia Minor, to paint the picturesque landscapes. He went to Paris in 1912, and studied at the Ecole Nationale des Arts Décoratifs, where he won the first prize. He then went to the Caucasus.

The Armenian Government at Erivan purchased 10 of Mr. Khachadurian's pictures for the Armenian National Museum. The Georgian Government bought his "Tiflis During Winter" for the Georgian Museum.

Mr. Khachadurian belongs to the modern school. His most notable paintings are: "Zoroaster in Armenia," "The Sacrifice," "Armenian Peasant Woman of Van," "The Guardian of the Monastery," and "An Armenian Church."

CANADA'S DESIRE
FOR ART SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Canada—Vancouver has recently made a determined effort toward the establishment of a central school of art and design for British Columbia. The conviction had been growing for a long time that since art and design were the very foundation of commerce, and commerce was increasing by leaps and bounds, that art and design must keep pace with it. It is a truth which every community has to realize sooner or later, if it is to take its proper place in the world, and Vancouver is to be congratulated upon the vigor and intelligence with which she has tackled the subject.

A public meeting was called which included representatives from practically every social, commercial and professional organization in Vancouver and the following resolution was carried: "That the time is now ripe for an art school of British Columbia, and that those present constitute themselves an art league with power to add to their members."

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. B.

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Paintings by

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17th and 18th Centuries
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17th Century.

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My eye is pleased with all it meets
In Bloomsbury.

—Wilfred Whitten.

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FULL OF RARE ANTIQUES

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THE HOME FORUM

The Mill on the Floss

George Eliot to John Blackwood

We are demurring about the title, Mr. Lewis is beginning to prefer "The House of Tulliver; or, Life on the Floss," to our old notion of "Sister Maggie." "The Tullivers; or, Life on the Floss," has the advantage of slipping off the lazy English tongue, but it is after too common a fashion ("The Newcomes," "The Bertrams," &c., &c.). Then there is "The Tulliver Family; or, Life on the Floss." Pray meditate and give us your opinion.

I am very anxious that the "Scenes of Clerical Life" should have every chance of impressing the public with its existence: first, because I think it of importance to the estimate of me as a writer that "Adam Bede" should not be counted as my only book; and secondly, because there are ideas presented in these stories about which I care a good deal, and am not sure that I can ever embody again. This latter reason is my private affair, but the other reason, if valid, is yours also. I must tell you that I had another cheering letter to-day besides yours: one from a person of mark in your Edinburgh University, full of the very strongest words of sympathy and encouragement. So I sat down to my desk with a delicious confidence that my audience is not made up of reviewers and literary clubs. If there is any truth in me that the world wants, nothing will hinder the world from drinking what it is thirst for.

"The Mill on the Floss" be it then! The only objections are, that the mill is not strictly on the Floss, being on its small tributary, and that the title is of rather laborious utterance. But I think these objections do not deprive it of its advantage over "The Tullivers; or, Life on the Floss"—the only alternative, so far as we can see. Pray give the casting-vote.—Letters from George Eliot to John Blackwood, J. W. Cross.

And You That Shall Cross

Flood-tide below me! I see you face to face!
Clouds of the west-sun there half an hour high—I see you also face to face.
Crowds of men and women attired in the usual costumes, how curious you are to me!
On ferry-boats the hundreds and hundreds that cross, returning home, are more curious to me than you suppose,
And you that shall cross from shore to shore years hence are more to me, and more in my meditations, than you might suppose.

—Walt Whitman.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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The Standard of Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FREQUENTLY nowadays in advertisements and other publications of those who advocate the use of so-called human will-power, suggestion, or hypnotism to solve the problems which seem to face men, problems of ill health, business failure, sin, and so on, it is often found that the word mind is used, and it is given a capital letter. This is purely and simply a capitalizing, or exalting of the human mind, for obviously in these advertisements the object is to show, by means of the capital letter, that such a mentality has greatness as a power to help men. Because of this very exalting of the human mind in this way, and the danger of confusion involved in it, there is deep necessity for understanding thoroughly the untrue nature of the unlimited Mind, or Principle, as the only intelligence, the one God, and that "there is none other." Mary Baker Eddy sets forth in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "In Science, Mind is one, including noumenon and phenomena, God and His thoughts. Mortal mind is a solism in language, and involves an improper use of the word mind. As Mind is immortal, the phrase mortal mind implies something untrue and therefore unreal; and as the phrase is used in teaching Christian Science, it is meant to designate that which has no real existence." (Page 114.)

The divine consciousness, eternal good, or Spirit, because of its very perpetuity cannot know cessation in any form whatever. This Mind, therefore, is totally unaware of that cessation of thinking, or dulling of the understanding, so often involved in the use of modern mental so-called curatives or psychotherapy, the exact opposite of Christian Science. Consequently, since God knows them not, these untrue activities do not actually exist. Eternal Truth, or God, brings forth light, the divine Science which is without end unfolding as the totality of divine activity, the reflection of Mind. Principle and its reflection, being all, obliterates every belief of darkness, mental dullness, and all sleepiness as the supposed effect of mortal mind. Where light, or the expression of Mind is, there is no darkness, and Mind and its idea are everpresent.

Mortal mind is a name given to a cipher, which cannot think, know, or act. This statement may go counter to what many a man considers as his everyday experience. But it is true, nevertheless. Galileo's declaration that the earth turns on its axis did not seem more absurd in his day, perhaps, than does the declaration of Christian Science in regard to the human mind in this period, as far as the "natural man" is concerned. But the proof that the divine Mind is the only Mind is available in Christian Science. The fruits of this demonstration, which are seen when this mortal mind gives up its claim in any one instance and physical so-called effects disappear before spiritual understanding, make this proof decisive and unassailable. Suppose there exists what the "natural man" would call a concrete physical condition of the human body, whether a wound, or a deformity. When this seeming condition is healed instantaneously by no other means than divine understanding, a spiritual comprehension which is totally invisible to the material senses, there can be no doubt that there is operating a law vastly more revolutionary than that set forth by Galileo. It is indeed measureless law, none other than the fact that Mind and its idea are the only realities.

Physical healings in conformity with the above statement are taking place in the practice of Christian Science. Clear instances of such cures took place in the first three centuries of the Christian era. Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 16 of Science and Health: "Only as we rise above all material sensuousness and sin, can we reach the heaven-born aspiration and spiritual consciousness, which is indicated in the Lord's Prayer and which instantaneously heals the sick." And she gives the following example of such a healing, in her book, "Unity of Good" (p. 7): "Nevertheless, though I thus speak, and from my heart of hearts, it is due both to Christian Science and myself to make also the following statement: When I have most clearly seen and most sensibly felt that the infinite recognizes no disease, this has not separated me from God, but has so bound me to Him as to enable me instantaneously to heal a cancer which had eaten its way to the jugular vein."

Divine Mind alone should be exalted and honored, by mankind as the one and only "secret place" wherein dwelleth, as the eternal characteristics of God, unending happiness, spontaneous joy, and permanent well-being, all of which the spiritual man can know, and does forever know, because he is the boundless expression of Mind. The human so-called mind, with its limited and limiting comprehension, outlook, and beliefs, may be raised up as a golden idol by those who believe in it, and may be delved into as a power to be employed for the good of men. But in spite of this, its reach, on the basis of its own reality, toward heaven, or harmony, is as pitiful as ever was that of the builders of the Tower of Babel.

When we find a poet writing that "Mind's the standard of man" the enlightened student of divine

metaphysics may see in this statement the fundamental verity that eternal Principle endures forever as the one cause of all that man is. This cause is the spiritual Mind and not the counterfeit human mind.

padding in Beethoven's works? I think most decidedly we do not. On the contrary, it is astonishing how equal, how significant and forceful, this giant among musicians always remains, and how well he under-

brilliantly or dignity, intensity or melody, become monotonous, they tire nearly as much as dulness or discord. The only safe style for a long history is one without peculiarities which call attention to itself, apart from what it

no consequence; all that can be said is, that two people happened to hit on the same thought—and Shakespeare made use of it first, that's all. Sneer. Very true. Puff. Now, sir, your soliloquy—but

A Company of the Wisest Men

But it is not less true that there are books which are of that importance in a man's private experience as to verify for him the fables of Cornelius Agrippa, of Michael Scott, or of the old Orpheus of Thrace, . . . books which are the work and the proof of faculties so comprehensive, so nearly equal to the world which they paint, that though one shuts them with meander ones, he feels his exclusion from them to accuse his way of living.

Consider what you have in the smallest chosen library. A company of the wisest and wittiest men that could be picked out of all civil countries in a thousand years have set in best order the results of their learning and wisdom. The men themselves were hid and inaccessible, solitary, impatient of interruption, fenced by etiquette; but the thought which they did not uncover to their bosom friend is here written out in transparent words to us, the strangers of another age.

We owe to books those general benefits which come from high intellectual action. Thus, I think, we often owe to them the perception of immortality. They impart sympathetic activity to the moral power. Go with mean people and you think life is mean. Then read Plutarch, and the world is a proud place, peopled with men of positive quality, with heroes and demigods standing around us, who will not let us sleep. Then, they address the imagination; only poetry inspires poetry. They become the organic culture of the time. College education is the reading of certain books which the common sense of all scholars agrees will represent the science already accumulated. If you know that, for instance in geometry, if you have read Euclid and Laplace, your opinion has some value; if you do not know these, you are not entitled to give any opinion on the subject. Whenever any skeptic or bigot claims to be heard on the questions of intellect and morals, we ask if he is familiar with the books of Plato, where all his pertinent objections have once for all been disposed of. If not, he has no right to our time. Let him go and find himself answered there.—R. W. Emerson.

November Hours

Oh the sense of the yellow mountain-flowers,
And thorny balls, each three in one,
The chestnuts throw on our path in showers!
For the drop of the woodland fruit's begun,
These early November hours.

—Robert Browning.

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A street in the suburbs of Havana

The Architecture of Havana

Havana is most beautiful at night. Its walls are light in color, yellow, orange, pink, pale-blue, and the like prevailing, and the witchery of moonlight, falling upon them, gives many a quaint corner or narrow street of the old city a resemblance to fairyland. But when one hurries back to catch them with a kodak in the morning, it is only to find that the chief charm has fled before the grueling light of day.

The architecture of the city is overwhelmingly Spanish, with only here and there a detail brought from the North. The change from the wooden houses of Key West, with their steep shingled roofs, to the plaster-faced edifices of Havana, covered by the flat azoteas of Arab-Iberian origin often the family sitting-room after sunset, is sharp and decided. Among them the visitor feels himself in a foreign land indeed, whatever suggestions of his own he may find in the life of the city. The tendency for low structures, the prevalence of sumptuous dwellings of a single story, the preference for the ground floor as a place of residence, show at a glance that this is no American city. Yet the single story is almost as lofty as two of our own; the Cuban insists on high ceilings, and the longest rooms of the average residence would be still longer if they were laid on their sides. To our Northern eyes it is a heavy architecture, but it is a natural development in the Cuban climate. Coolness is the first and prime requisite. Massive outer walls, half their surfaces taken up by immense doors and windows, protected by gratings in every manner of artistic scroll, defy the heat of perpetual summer, and at the same time give free play to the all but constant sea breezes. The openness of living which this style of dwelling brings with it would not appeal to the American sense of privacy in family life. Through the iron-barred rejas, flush with the sidewalk, the passerby may look back into the living-rooms beyond. At midday they look particularly cool and inviting from the sun-drenched street; in the evening the stroller has a sense of sauntering unmolested through the very heart of a hundred family circles.—Harry A. Franck in "Roaming Through the West Indies."

Tchaikovsky Writes of Beethoven

"Prokofiev, October 3rd, 1888.

"Fet is quite right in asserting, as you say he does, that 'all which has no connection with the leading idea should be cast aside, even though it is beautiful and melodious.' But we must not deduce from this that only what is terse can be highly artistic; therefore, to my mind, Fet's rule that an exemplary lyric must not exceed a certain limit is entirely wrong. All depends upon the nature of the leading idea and the poet who expresses it. Of two equally inspired poets, or composers, one, by reason of his artistic temperament, will show greater breadth of treatment, more complexity in the development of the leading idea, and a greater inclination for luxuriant and varied elaboration; while the other will express himself concisely. All that is good, but superfluous, we call 'padding.' Can we say we find this

stands the art of curbing his vast inspiration, and never loses sight of balanced and traditional form. In his last quartets, . . . there seems to be some padding, until we have studied them thoroughly. But ask someone who is well acquainted with these works, a member of a quartet who plays them frequently, if there is anything superfluous in the C minor Quartet. Unless he is an old-fashioned musician, brought up upon Haydn, he would be horrified at the idea of abbreviating or cutting any portion of it. In speaking of Beethoven I was not merely thinking of the latest period. Could anyone show me a bar in the Eroica, which is very lengthy, that could be called superfluous, or any portion that could really be omitted as padding? So everything that is long is not too long; many words do not necessarily mean empty verbiage, and terseness is not, as Fet asserts, the essential condition of beautiful form. Beethoven, who in the first movement of the Eroica has built up a superb edifice out of an endless series of varied and ever new architectural beauties upon so simple and seemingly poor a subject, knows on occasion how to surprise us by the terseness and exiguity of his forms. Do you remember the Andante of the Piano Concerto in B flat? I know nothing more inspired than this short movement.

"Of course, the classical beauty of Beethoven's predecessors, and their art of keeping within bounds, is of the greatest value. It must be owned, however, that Haydn had no occasion to limit himself, for he had not an inexhaustible wealth of material at command. As to Mozart, had he . . . seen the beginning of our century, he would certainly have sought to express his prodigal inspiration in forms less strictly classical than those with which he had to content himself.

"While defending Beethoven from the charge of longwindedness, I cannot but to the American sense of privacy offers many examples of prolixity which is often carried so far as to become mere padding. That inspired musician who expresses himself with such breadth, majesty, force, and even brusqueness, has much in common with Michael Angelo. Just as the Abbe Bernini has flooded Rome with his statues, in which he strives to imitate the style of Michael Angelo, without possessing his genius, and makes a caricature of what is really powerful in his model, so Beethoven's musical style has been copied over and over again. Is not Brahms in reality a caricature of Beethoven? Is not this pretension to profundity and power detestable, because the content which is poured into the Beethoven mould is not really of any value? Even in the case of Wagner (who certainly has genius), wherever he oversteps the limits it is the spirit of Beethoven which prompts him."—"Life and Letters" of Peter Illich Tchaikovsky. Modeste Tchaikovsky.

Prescott's Style

The style of Mr. Prescott's works, as might be expected from his character, is mainly, perspicuous, picturesque, lucid, equally removed from stateliness and levity, disdaining all tawdry ornaments and stimulated energy, and combining clearness and simplicity with glow. In the composition of a long work it is a delicate matter to fix upon a proper form. The style which would delight in an essay might grow intolerably tedious in a volume. When

conveys. It must be sufficiently elevated to be on a level with the matter, or its meagre simplicity and plainness would distract attention as much as luxuriant ornament, while it must vigorously resist all temptations to display for the mere sake of display. Mr. Prescott has been compared with Robertson in respect to style. The comparison holds as far as regards luminous arrangement of matter and clearness of narration; but, with the exception, perhaps, of passages in "America," not in the graces of expression. The manner of Robertson is a fair representation of his patient, passionate, elegant mind. Its simplicity is often too prim, its elegance too nice. . . . Mr. Prescott has the characteristic merits of Robertson with other merits superadded. His style is flowing, plastic, all alive with the life of his mind. It varies with the objects it describes, and is cautious and vehement, concise or luxuriant, plain or pictorial, as the occasion demands. It glides from object to object with unforced ease, passing from discussion to description, from the council-chamber to the battle-field, without any preliminary flourishes, without any break in that unity which declares it the natural action of one mind readily accommodating itself to events as they rise. Such a style is to be judged not from the sparkle or splendor of separate sentences or paragraphs, but from its effect as a whole. A person can only appreciate it by following its windings through a long work. Of course we speak of Mr. Prescott's style, in this connection, in its general character, after his powers of composition had been well trained by exercise. The diction of the earlier chapters of Ferdinand and Isabella displays an effort after elegance, and an occasional timidity of movement, natural to a man who had not learned to dare, and mistook elegant composition for a living style. He soon worked himself free from such shackles, and left off writing sentences. With the exceptions we have mentioned there is no fine writing—no writing for the sake of words instead of things—in Mr. Prescott's works. His mind is too large and healthy for such vanities. Perhaps the perfection of his style, in its flowing movement, is seen in the Conquest of Peru. There are passages in that which seem to have run out of his mind, clear as rills of rock water. They are like beautiful improvisations, where passions and objects so fill the mind that the words in which they are expressed are at once perfect and unpremeditated.—Edwin P. Whipple in "Essays and Reviews."

Mr. Puff, a Judicious Author

Enter Scenemen, taking away the seats

Puff. The scene remains, does it? Scenemen. Yes, sir.

Puff. You are to leave one chair, you know.—But it is always awkward, in a tragedy, to have you fellows coming in in your playhouse liveries to remove things—I wish that could be managed better.—So now for my mysterious yeoman.

Enter a Beefeater

Beefeater. Perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee.

Sneer. Haven't I heard that line before?

Puff. No, I fancy not.—Where, pray?

Dangle. Yes, I think there is something like it in Othello.

Puff. Gad! now you put me in mind on't, I believe there is—but that's of

speak more to the pit, if you please—the soliloquy always to the pit—that's a rule.

Beefeater. Though a hopeless love finds comfort in despair.

It never can endure a rival's bliss! But soft—I am observed.

(Exit Beefeater.)

Dangle. That's a very short soliloquy.

Puff. Yes—but it would have been a great deal longer if he had not been observed.

Sneer. A most sentimental Beefeater that, Mr. Puff.

Puff. Harkee—I would not have you be too sure that he is a Beefeater.

Sneer. What, a hero in disguise?

Puff. No matter—I only give you a hint.—But now for my principal character.—Here he comes—Lord Burleigh in person! Pray, gentlemen, step this way—softly—I only hope the Lord High Treasurer is perfect—if he is but perfect!

Enter Burleigh, goes slowly to a chair, and sits

Sneer. Mr. Puff!

Puff. Hush! vastly well, sir! vastly well! a most interesting gravity!

Dangle. What, isn't he to speak at all?

Puff. Egad, I thought you'd ask me that—yes, it is a very likely thing—that a minister in his situation, with the whole affairs of the nation on his head, should have time to talk—but hush! or you'll put him out.

Sneer. Put him out! how the plague can that be, if he's not going to say anything?

Puff. There's a reason! why, his part is to think; and how the plague do you imagine he can think if you keep talking?

Dangle. That's very true, upon my word!

Burleigh comes forward, shakes his head, and exit

Sneer. He is very perfect indeed.—Now, pray, what did he mean by that?

Puff. You don't take it?

Sneer. No, I don't.

Puff. Why, by that shake of the head he gave you to understand, that even though they had more justice in their cause, and wisdom in their measures—yet, if there was not a greater spirit shown on the part of the people, the country would at last fall a sacrifice to the hostile ambition of the Spanish monarchy.

Sneer. . . . did he mean all that by shaking his head?

Puff. Every word of it—if he shook his head as I taught him.

Dangle. Ah! there certainly is a vast deal to be done on the stage by dumb show and expression of face; and a judicious author knows how much he may trust to it.—From the Plays of Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

Beside Your Manor Old

The painted Briton built his mound, And left his cells and clay.
On yon fair slope of sunlit ground That fronts your garden gay:
The Roman came, he bore the sway, He bullied, bought, and sold,
Your fountain sweeps his works away Beside your manor old!

But still his crumbling urns are found Within the window-bay,
Where once he listened to the sound That lulls you day by day:
That sound of summer winds at play, The noise of waters cold
To Yarty wandering on their way, Beside your manor old!

—Andrew Lang.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1920

EDITORIALS

Mr. Vanderlip's Opportunity

THE greatest mistake which can be made by the world today is to imagine that the affairs of civilized nations are in a desperate condition. As a matter of fact, the exact reverse is the case. All that has happened is that, impelled by the impetus of the war, humanity has taken an immense stride forward, and finds itself suddenly, as it were, in the midst of new, strange, and somewhat harsh conditions. The position is somewhat like that of the American pioneers plunging into the desert on the way to the Pacific slope. The luxury, the culture of the east had been exchanged for the sage-brush and the bullock team, but the exchange, however trying, was one necessary and inevitable to further progress. Men, of course, hate being pushed into new and, for the time being, discordant conditions. The human mind revels in rest. But to the American pioneers, walking as it were by faith, there was a vision, round their campfires, as marvelous as that which burst upon the eyes of that little band of Spanish conquistadors from that hill-top in Darien, centuries ago. And such a vision there is, for those with eyes to see, in the crowded streets of any of the great cities of today.

For this reason, Mr. Vanderlip showed a trifle less than his accustomed farsightedness when he told the members of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, gathered together in conference, in Boston, last week, that the underlying factor in the world's problems at present is the growth of the world's population. The growth of the world's population is one of the effects produced by a variety of causes of which the dominating one is the determination of humanity to work out for itself a more equitable division of the fruits of its own labor. When the human mind decided upon this, it decided, by very necessity, on certain antecedent preliminaries, and amongst these were better wages, greater safety, and many other things which induced a large growth of population. At the same time, if it were possible to obliterate the war, with the physical and social changes produced by it, the growth of the population would have been provided for in accordance with the accepted standards of the day. What, then, has really upset the economic apple-cart is the mental unrest which has produced concrete demands, which before the war were mere theories of an indefinable "some day."

However, Mr. Vanderlip, who quite likely has been unfairly reported, in the process of condensing his remarks, unquestionably gets his feet on dry land in his insistence on the fact that the distribution of necessities had been cut off, as an effect of the war, from millions of people. The exact reason for this is not, at the moment, all-important. What is important is to find some means of overcoming the existing conditions, and towards this Mr. Vanderlip's speech contributed little more than a number of generalities, which, being generalities, cannot be made specific. Fundamentally, what the whole world is suffering from is an indeterminate dread of being too generous. The fear is a universal one. In the United States it is a fear of doing too much for Europe; in France it is a fear that if too much is done for Germany, Germany may recover herself too rapidly; in Great Britain it is a fear lest trade with Russia may in some way or another bolster up militant Bolshevism. These fears in a way are all interlocked, with the result that every one is prevented from helping himself, lest, in doing so, he should give too much help to some one else.

Now all this arises from a failure to grasp Principle, a word which, in spite of every effort to ignore it, is beginning to force its way more and more frequently into public discussion. What the statesman has to decide, and it is just the decision which the individual makes which in turn decides whether he is a statesman or merely a politician, is what is the demand of Principle in every case. If that demand be fearlessly fulfilled, the statesman will find that his ship will make port easily enough; but if Principle be disregarded, then the ship of the politician will be tossed by every wind. Take, for instance, the economic conditions in England to which Mr. Vanderlip refers. The appointment of the Council of Action is not in itself necessarily a bad thing. To a man of Mr. Vanderlip's training it is an abnormal thing. But the world has traveled far and fast since the summer of 1914, and Mr. Vanderlip is destined to see many things which were anathema in 1914 accepted as matters of course in the immediate future. Every new political departure is in the nature of an experiment, and conservative opinion commonly regards these experiments as dangerous ones. As a matter of fact, they must be judged by their ultimate success, which must prove to be the measure of their adhesion to Principle. What the Council of Action may give birth to is, as the Greeks would have said, on the knees of the gods. The idea is repugnant from the political ideals of the past. But so, once upon a time, were religious freedom and manhood suffrage.

It will be seen from this that Mr. Vanderlip did not touch the vital issues of the present economical confusion all the world over. A suggestion from him of a possible way out, even if of a daring and radical description, would have been invaluable, and would have been received with the utmost attention and respect from New York to Peking. A man of his responsibilities speaks necessarily with the utmost reserve and caution, but it is to men such as he that those unaccustomed to great financial operations look for light and leading. Some time ago Mr. Vanderlip, returning from Europe, did offer a comprehensive plan for preventing the very economic conditions into which the world is drifting from transpiring. His solution was too original, too daring, too brilliant to receive the backing of conventional finance. If it had been accepted, the economic conditions of the world would in all probability have been much healthier today. The repudiation of the plan was, therefore, humanity's loss,

and entailed no loss of reputation to its originator. The time for the adoption of that scheme, as Mr. Vanderlip himself assured a representative of this paper, has gone by. But that is no reason why Mr. Vanderlip should not make humanity once more his debtor.

Mr. Hughes' Firm Stand

WHATEVER else may be said about the Prime Minister of Australia, this much must be said, that he always speaks, as he acts, with vigor. The motto "Be sure you are right and then go ahead" has seldom, it may be ventured, found a more convinced exponent than Mr. Hughes. There are many, no doubt, who are, on occasion, inclined to dissent from the view that the Prime Minister is right, but they cannot deny the fact that he "goes ahead."

Now, if there is one point more than another upon which Mr. Hughes is convinced he is right, it is on the question of loyalty to the British Commonwealth. With him the loyalty of Australia is no mere question of sentiment, although he is very far from excluding just sentiment from his view of the matter. It is a question of statesmanship, in the widest possible meaning of that word. Mr. Hughes is under no delusion as to what the position of the great island continent, with its population considerably less than that of London, would be like if it were severed from the British Commonwealth. In a recent speech, at Bendigo, he made his position quite clear. Mr. Hughes was denouncing the efforts that had been made in certain quarters to prevent the deportation of Father Jerger, a Roman Catholic priest who was interned for three years for anti-British activities during the war. He did not mince words. "When we see in our midst," he declared, "men who would plunge a dagger into the heart of the Empire, we can only say that they are traitors to us and to their country. The division of the Empire means destruction to us, and because of that, I shall smite them hip and thigh. These men are so envenomed with age-long hatred of England that they are prepared to destroy us if they can only aim a blow at England."

There was no highfaluting in these remarks. At the time they were made, Mr. Hughes was facing the most determined opposition. For weeks previously, all the powers of the Roman Catholic Church in Australia had been quite evidently ranged against him to prevent the carrying out of the government order for the deportation of Father Jerger. Once, a delay had been secured, and then an appeal had been made, first to the federal court and then to the federal government. Both were unsuccessful. Mr. Justice Starkes refused to make an order which would keep Father Jerger in the Commonwealth, pending the result of an appeal to the full court; whilst the Minister of Defense, speaking in the Senate, insisted that the government had acted "strictly in accord with the law of Australia."

Even then there was no acquiescence in the government's decision. The courts in every state through which the priest in question would pass on his way to Western Australia, where he was to embark, were importuned to interfere; and, when these efforts failed, a most vigorous agitation was instituted amongst the seamen and wharfmen to prevent the sailing of the vessel. This latter was so far successful that the government was obliged to transfer Father Jerger to a P. & O. boat. The wharfmen and seamen then declared a boycott against the P. & O., and it was about this time that Mr. Hughes made his Bendigo speech. He certainly betrayed no hesitancy in dealing with the matter. "I say," he declared, "that whether the wharfmen unload the vessel or not is a matter of supreme indifference to me, but neither they nor anyone else shall defy the laws of this country. When we put a man on board a vessel we do so by virtue of the law which the people have authorized us to make, and steamship companies, wharf laborers, and seamen shall obey the law. If not, we shall see what we shall see." Needless to say, the boat sailed, and with Father Jerger on board.

The D. N. B.

THE letter which Sir Sidney Lee recently addressed to The Times of London, criticizing the policy of the Oxford University Press in dealing with The Dictionary of National Biography, of which the university is now the owner, draws attention to a matter claiming a very wide circle of interest. The Dictionary of National Biography is, in every sense of that term, a national possession. For, not only is it very fully what it claims to be, but it is, to quite a remarkable extent, the "work of the nation." During those memorable years, from January, 1885, to midsummer, 1900, in which the dictionary was appearing in quarterly numbers, every one seemed to have a hand in it. Each October and April, a list of the names fit was proposed to include in the next volume under construction would be published in the press, and suggestions and corrections invited from the general public. The making of the dictionary thus became a national affair, carried on, as the "statistical account" prefixed to the work itself states, "in the full light of day."

Sir Sidney Lee, then Mr. Sidney Lee, early joined the editorial staff, and in 1890, when the great work had reached "Gloucester," he became joint editor with Sir Leslie Stephen. Later on, Sir Leslie Stephen retired and Sir Sidney Lee carried the dictionary through to completion.

The idea of the work originated, of course, with George M. Smith, the famous George II of Smith, Elder & Co., and Smith, Elder & Co. continued to publish each successive issue until 1917. In that year the family of George M. Smith transferred all existing stock and copyrights to the University of Oxford, on condition, as Sir Sidney Lee points out in his letter to The Times, that the university authorities used "their best efforts to maintain its (i. e., the dictionary's) issue with due regard to its continuity and completeness, and the literary and scientific standards set by the editors, the authors and the original designer and proprietor of the whole work."

Sir Sidney Lee, who relinquished his editorial connection with the dictionary some years ago, claims, in

his letter to The Times, that the Oxford University Press is apparently not fulfilling these requirements. He recalls how, in the October of 1917, shortly after the transference of the copyright to the university was made, he drew up a memorandum for the use of the Hebdomadal Council at Oxford, in which he pointed out that there had hitherto been in regular operation in the making of the dictionary two processes, the one of revision and the other of supplemental expansion, and that clearly the maintenance of both processes, which were at the moment at a standstill, could alone protect the dictionary from the fate of premature obsolescence. Sir Sidney Lee then goes on to show, in some detail, how the university has, in his opinion, failed to meet these requirements. He points out that the second supplement, which was out of print at the time of the transfer, has only just made its reappearance, and that, in spite of the fact that it necessarily deals with many current issues, it has been republished entirely without revision. It is, in fact, merely a reprint.

Then, as regards the third supplement, which would normally be due next year, Sir Sidney complains that, until quite recently no information had been available for nearly three years as to whether such a supplement was in hand, and that the information now available in a prospectus of the lately revised supplement is far from satisfactory, hinting, as it does, at the necessity for "a condensation of treatment," and "an adjustment of the standard." "The whole announcement has, moreover," Sir Sidney Lee declares, "to be interpreted in the hardly promising light of the reissue of the second supplement, which is at present the only tangible evidence of the delegates' conception of proprietary obligation."

Sir Sidney, in fact, makes out a very good case, and it is most earnestly to be hoped that steps may be taken, at the earliest possible moment, by the university authorities to rectify whatever shortcomings exist, and thus safeguard a great work from any impairment of its usefulness.

Caricaturing the Candidates

THOUGH there has hardly been a time, in the political campaign now about to draw to a close in the United States, when there was not some incident or happening of more than passing interest to be recorded, it remained for the last week preceding the election to furnish an incident both unusual and unexpected. This incident was no more nor less than a formal attack by one of the candidates for the presidency upon a journal of national, if not international circulation, because of its action in publishing cartoons which, it was claimed, presented uncomplimentary caricatures of the candidate who made the attack, while his opponent, in the same cartoon, was more considerably dealt with, though unquestionably caricatured. The incident is worthy of note particularly because of the fact that the recognized leader of one of the great parties saw fit to halt long enough, in the closing hours of a national campaign, to show that what was supposed to be an impervious armor had been pierced. One wonders if the same individual would have taken time to smile approvingly at the artist's efforts had the dart, apparently cleverly and deftly aimed, drawn a protest from his antagonist.

The license assumed by cartoonists who draw, and newspapers and periodicals which publish, the personal political caricatures so generally produced in the United States, and other countries for that matter, has come to be so generally indulged and recognized that the public seldom gives the product of the artists' caustic pens more than passing notice. During the last fifty years, or thereabouts, there has grown up a large and increasing school of these draftsmen, among whom there appears to be a strife as to who dares go farthest beyond the recognized line of prudence and kindness in emphasizing or ridiculing the personal peculiarities or the alleged shortcomings of those who fail to measure up to the standards established by the editorial policy of the publications which employ the cartoonists. Perhaps there has never been a time, since the days when pictures were drawn and messages were written on stone and bark, and certainly not since the day when the first schoolboy drew a crude portrait of "Teacher" on his slate, when the uncomplimentary caricature has not expressed ridicule or contempt of rivals, real or fancied, or of foes, actual or imaginary. But the dissemination, broadcast, of these products of the facile pen of clever draftsmen has not always been aided as it is today. Improved methods of reproduction and printing have made the caricature a far more potent weapon than it was even in the days of Thomas Nast. To many who remember that artist's black and white delineations of "Boss" Tweed, in the days preceding and following the exposure of Tammany Hall, he stands as the originator of the present-day methods of what may be termed free caricaturing. Tweed and his associates made no secret of the fact that they smarted under the lash which Nast so mercilessly and unflinchingly applied, and it was generally conceded that the cartoonist's efforts had as much to do in shaping and crystallizing public opinion sufficiently to bring about the overthrow of the Tweed Ring as the more sober and conservative editorial opinion of the newspapers which joined in the demand for reform.

But it cannot be denied that Nast placed a dangerous as well as a powerful weapon in the hands of those who followed him. Since his day, it is safe to say, few men in public life have escaped the unrestrained and sometimes vicious attacks of irresponsible caricaturists. Even conceding that none of these artists has surpassed Nast in adroitness of execution and originality of conception, it must be admitted that in the half century of schooling which they have received they have learned to ring all possible changes on the methods and models provided by their preceptor. Nast's Tweed with a money-bag head gave place, in due time, to such conspicuous masterpieces of the cartoonist's art as Keppler's Blaine, representing a "plumed knight"; Davenport's Hanna with dollar signs woven into his business suit; Oppen's Roosevelt, smiling and swinging the "big stick," and McCutcheon's impersonal "Mysterious Stranger," representing the State of Missouri stepping cautiously and somewhat awkwardly

from the Democratic column into the Republican ranks, in the national election of 1904. Creations of the caricaturist's art, so far as they have attempted to emphasize and ridicule the personal characteristics or traits of their subjects, have, almost without exception, been such that exception might have been taken to them by those who might reasonably have assumed that the somewhat indefinite line of personal privilege had been overstepped. Paradoxical as it may seem so to state it, it is as remarkable that these caustic attacks have heretofore remained generally unnoticed and unchallenged as that, in a recent instance, it was deemed politic to administer a somewhat dignified, if not an altogether logical, rebuke.

Editorial Notes

GERMANY has a tremendous problem on her hands; it is nothing short of making good the destruction she caused during four and a half years of war. How she is to solve it is a question that has given her most profound thinkers sleepless nights. Out of these earnest efforts to unravel the difficulty has come a proposal to conscript the labor of youth for one year, to work the mines and other essential industries for the benefit of the state. The proposal is stern and sweeping. It is German all the way through. But it is a stern demand that the Allies collectively make of her. To say that it has ministerial support is to say that it has gone beyond the stage of mere village gossip, and if it goes into effect it will heighten the trust in Germany's word, a trust that Germany's acts have not left unshaken. Apart from the merits or demerits of conscription, military or industrial, there is much to be said for the effort to repay her debts. The fact is patent that Germany has a huge task ahead of her, and in the last analysis there is only one way to meet it, namely, to work till it is accomplished.

THERE would seem to be more than a bit of cheer for the wheat farmers of the United States, perturbed over the question of stabilization of the wheat market, the labor problem, and only a wheat farmer knows how many other matters, in the latest wonder harvesting machine. Like its various predecessors, this newest harvester makes all earlier devices of the sort seem like mere playthings. According to a dispatch from, as it were, the midst of the wheat fields themselves, experiments show that one of these machines will cut, harvest, and thresh from forty to seventy acres of grain in a day, depositing the cleaned wheat in wagons that move along with it. And, more remarkable still, the machine does the whole job in obedience to the direction of one man. Some of those workmen who have gone to work in the cities will evidently be missed less than at present, as the farmers learn that this harvester dispenses with such details of the present system as headers, binders, threshing machines, separators, straw wagons, cook cars, pitchforks, horses, and men.

RIDICULING prohibition in motion pictures and vaudeville acts in the United States will be in some degree eliminated because of the prompt action of the management of one chain of vaudeville theaters in refusing to book an attraction which casts slurs upon the prohibition law. Law-respecting patrons of many theaters have been offended by the attacks which have been openly made against the national constitutional amendment and by the songs and pictures intended to ridicule the enforcement law in order to get a laugh from the thoughtless. When attention was called to an act of this character, recently, the management referred to promptly issued orders not to book the number, and said that "the church and the work that it is doing, and any reform by the government, by society, private individuals or from wherever it may come, which tends to help the moral condition of our country and better the lives of its citizens, should have the whole-hearted support of all intelligent people."

A CERTAIN section of the London public views with regret the prospect of having to dispense with further grand opera under the direction of Sir Thomas Beecham, that enterprising impresario having found popular support insufficient to justify a continuation of his highly ambitious representations. Certainly there is cause for regret. At the same time grand opera, or any other form of art, will be popular with the masses only in so far as the masses themselves are genuinely interested in it and direct their own efforts toward maintaining it. If Sir Thomas has discovered that he cannot overrule this condition by the expenditure of large sums of money, he is only gaining the experience of many another affluent man, philanthropically disposed. A careful study of the situation will undoubtedly reveal more certain, if less spectacular, means of stimulating the musical and operatic interest of the people.

THE liquor interests of the United States will not find much that will be suitable for their propaganda in the votes cast on the liquor issue in various Canadian provinces. In practically every instance the people have stood by prohibition, a fact that will give the liquor people some little difficulty when they try to square it with statements, made in the United States, that had the prohibition amendment been put to the voters instead of the legislatures it never would have been attached to the Constitution. Even in British Columbia, where prohibition is to be succeeded by government control, it is asserted that a large proportion of the voters misunderstood the issue and indorsed "government control" in the belief that it not only meant a continuance of wartime prohibition, but also added restrictions.

PERHAPS the advice of the Massachusetts Election Commissioner is not altogether beside the point, when he tells women voters who intend visiting the polls next Tuesday to leave their sample ballots at home. He has had much experience with the ways of voters, even women voters, and when he says that this is the surest way to avoid invalidating one's vote by the inadvertent use of a sample ballot instead of the one provided officially at the polls, the voters can probably afford to make a note to that effect.